Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,753. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

President Cleveland Starts the Machinery in Motion.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE SOUTHERN CITY

The Grand Procession the Finest Ever Seen in the South—Speeches at the Opening of the Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—President Cleveland, at 6:54 o'clock this afternoon, touched a golden button at Buzzard's Bay, and instantly the wheels of the machinery at the Cotton States and International Exposition, 1,000 miles away, leaped into life. Cannon blazed and thundered, 60,000 people cheered, a thousand flags fluttered from the tops of the many buildings, and the great South's industrial exposition was officially opened.

Atlanta is alive with people. Strangers have been coming in for two weeks to be present at to-day's exercises, but they were as nothing in numbers compared to the thousands who arrived last night and this morning. The city is profusely decorated with bunting and the National colors. The crowds are good natured, and, as in old carnival times, "everything goes."

The list of distinguished personages and historic organizations here is a long one. New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, California, Texas, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Ohio, and many other States are officially represented, either by the Governor or members of his staff, or a Board of State Commissioners. Many of the larger newspapers of the country are represented by staff correspondents.

The parade of civic and military bodies, which acted as an escort to the officials of the exposition and its guests to-day, was the most imposing procession ever seen in the South. Several thousand Grand Army members came down from Chickamauga and were conspicuous on the streets. They received marked attentions from the citizens. One of these—Lieut. Franklin Berry—brought down from Massachusetts the identical flag which waved from Kennesaw to Allatoona, the famous signal on which was written the song "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming." The Lieutenant went upon Kennesaw Mountain to-day and about the time the exposition was formally pronounced open waved the same signal which he received thirty-one years ago from Gen. Sherman and waved to Gen. Corse.

Much has been made of the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, and all along the route of the parade to-day the artillerymen were cheered.

Address by Judge Speer.

When the parade reached the exposition grounds, the official party proceeded to the Auditorium. Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court at Macon delivered the address of the day. He said:

This is, indeed, a happy day for the country. Cold and dull must be the nature of that man who is insensible to these convincing proofs gathered that the world may see the advancement of our people, on all the paths trending toward a more perfect civilization. The spectacle is, indeed, auspicious. The astounding manifestations of the energy of modern nations exalt, while they amaze, the understanding. The substantial magnificence and beneficent humaneness of this vast undertaking was possible only to the resolution and activities of a free people.

Here the liberal and inspiring purpose is the advancement of our country. It kindles the imagination of the projector when the bright conception dawns upon his teeming fancy. It reminds the capitalist that economy, in its broadest sense, is a distributive virtue. With free hand, then, he makes his wealth a willing servant of public honor. It animates the genius of the architect, and his airy fancies become a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It gives precision to the trained eye, and power to the nervous arms of the artificers.

Here over the mountain waves of the ocean have been brought the treasures of other lands. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Straits of Magellan our sister republics proudly come, bringing with willing hands of the bounty the God of Nature has bestowed upon them. But there is one whom we would gladly welcome, and who is not here—beautiful Island of Cuba, queen of the Antilles. The dim religious light of her hoary cathedral falls softly over the sacred ashes of the discoverer. She has ever been, and is now, endued with the abounding sympathy of the people of this land of freedom. It is the plain duty of our own Nation to see to it that the "sphere of influence" of European nations shall not further extend to any foot of the soil of that Continent discovered by Columbus. We owe it to the traditions of our glorious past, and to the ages to come, and to the peoples who from us have caught the inspiration of popular government. We owe it to the countless millions of self-respecting and freedom-loving people, who are to inherit America when we are gathered to our fathers. "America for Americans" should be the animating principle of every administration which wields from Washington the moral power of the American people.

International exhibitions are among the most beneficent means for the advancement of the people. Society in this has its accounting. It takes stock of its assets. A nation, like a business house, must know how it stands. It must make its exhibition to the world.

Besides, who can doubt the educative effect of such proofs of human advancement as this exposition. A lad can walk through these halls and acquire knowledge of which Sir Isaac Newton or Sir Francis Bacon were ignorant. He may behold dainty products of all lands for which Lucullus might have sighed in vain. He may watch the noiseless operations of engines a Watt or a Stephenson could not even conceive; models of ships which would have been deemed impossible by Nelson or Rodney, by Bainbridge or Decatur; arms and munitions of war the mention of which Marlborough or Frederick, Wellington or Napoleon would have pronounced the dreams of a madman. This exposition, carefully studied, will be a liberal education for thousands who attend it.

Westward has been the inspiration of our history, and, since the westward shore is reached, the tide of strong and resourceful men, "strong-backed, brown-handed, upright as the pines," must pour downward through many channels to the fruitful and opulent land which, in their westward progress, they had passed with but a glance. There were grave reasons which diverted this army of civilization from the soil of the Southern States. Slavery was here, and the toiling masses from other lands could not, or would not, compete with the slaves. But when slavery had been abolished, the obstacles to healthful immigration were scarcely less insurmountable. What was termed the "negro problem" was ever present. There was never the slightest danger of continued negro control in the local affairs of a Southern State. Those who apprehended it had done well to consider that of all the American Union, the Southern people present the largest percentage of the old Anglo-Saxon stock.

I here declare that the so-called "race question" does not exist. There are millions of colored people who live and who will live among many more millions of white people. Why shall any one forge a race issue? Honest and decent men will accord to the negro that just measure of favor as a member of society the laws afford him and which his conduct deserves, and the long process of time will determine whether his presence is a benefit or an injury to himself and to the land to which he is now as warmly attached as his white neighbor. There is one thing since his emancipation the South has ever guaranteed to the negro; that is, no matter what his trade or occupation, the privilege of earning his living. It is a common spectacle upon structures of every character to behold numbers of white and negro mechanics working side by side. I have regretted to learn that this is not true in the Northern States. I was informed by the President of a technological school in Philadelphia, a man of great intelligence and great benevolence, that they yearly turned out numbers of colored youths trained, skillful in the trades they had mastered, but that if one of these men should be employed as a skilled laborer on any work every member of the trades unions would quietly gather up his tools and quit the job. No such feeling has existed here.

The truth is, after making due allowance for our disadvantages, the world should awaken to the fact that no other land lighted by the sun in its diurnal progress around the world affords such attractions as a home for men with lives before them as do these Southern States of the Union.

Moreover, the people of Georgia respect and enforce the laws. I have had the opportunity to know the truth. I say with absolute sincerity what I have repeatedly asserted elsewhere, that I never knew a failure of justice in a Government case, or in a suit by or against a non-resident,

Continued on Page 5.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN WIND-SWEPT

Not Seriously, but Two Children Killed and Many Disasters on Land and on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 18.—The most disastrous storm of recent years passed over this locality at midnight last night, disabling vessels, wrecking buildings, and leaving general destruction in its wake.

The wind blew from the northeast at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

The steamer Cadillac ran into the harbor this morning, aleak and making water fast. She had picked up the schooner Senator, loaded with pig iron for Erie, in the lake, with all sails and rigging gone, and dragging ashore. The schooner Senator Blood, tile laden, from Bay City for Duluth, also made the shelter of harbor, having her sails, rigging, and foremast blown away, and leaking.

The steam barge D. F. Rose was forced to let go of a tow, the Boscobel, Albany, and Buckeye State, and make for the harbor. The life-saving crew worked all night on the Senator Blood, and also found three schooners early this morning safely anchored off Whitefish Point. The only damage suffered was to the rigging.

On land, the storm was even more serious. The two-story frame building known as Orangemen's Hall, in the heart of the city, was leveled to the ground, as was also the two-story residence of R. J. Evans. The family escaped without injury. At the fair grounds the roof was blown off the grand stand, and twenty-five rods of high board fence destroyed. The Cosco Brine Supply Company's building had its smokestack blown down and the roof smashed in. The roof was blown off H. Hascomb's residence. At Arthur Jones's planing mill, the roof was lifted off, and the building caved in, wrecking almost the entire plant.

Scenes of destruction of a minor character are seen on all sides. The Holland and Emery Lumber Company's loss is several thousand feet of lumber, which was blown into the lake.

Capt. McLaughlin of the tug Avery, which made port with fires out, and two feet of water in her hold, and was given up for lost, says it was the worst storm in twenty-five years.

PORT AUSTIN, Mich., Sept. 18.—A cyclone, which came from the west, struck this town at midnight last night. Chimneys were blown from houses, green trees a foot in diameter were torn off at the roots as if they were dry sticks, and the windmill of the Point of Pines Hotel was blown to atoms.

West of here the wind tore down buildings or blew them away. The damage in that direction has not yet been ascertained. The storm moved southward from here, leveling trees, fences, and grain in its path.

One mile from the village of Pinnebog the farmhouse of I. Olls was completely demolished and three of the farmer's children, who were sleeping in the upper story, were instantly killed.

SHEPARD, Mich., Sept. 18.—A severe windstorm at 1 o'clock this morning carried the residence of H. Fifield from its foundation and partly demolished it. The family was badly shaken up, but no serious injury was inflicted. Five hundred feet of a stave shed were carried away, and fences and trees were blown down over miles of territory.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 18.—This city was visited by a heavy windstorm early this morning, scattering lumber along the docks in all directions and uprooting many trees. No damage was done to buildings.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Sept. 18.—A furious windstorm, accompanied by rain, passed over this town last night. One house was demolished and others were badly damaged. Outhouses, fences, and trees in the path of the storm were scattered promiscuously.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 18.—There was a severe gale here, and at Williamsburg the dwelling of George Tray was completely demolished. The family escaped without injury. Many barns in the neighborhood were destroyed.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 18.—A terrible hurricane from the northeast struck this town at 12:30 this morning. Houses, barns, and sheds were blown down, buildings were uncovered, and trees torn up. The fine new residence of Robinson Wellock was completely destroyed, and the north end of the railroad station was blown in. Several other dwellings and barns were demolished, but no lives were lost. Several boats in the harbor were capsized.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Sept. 18.—One of the worst windstorms ever experienced in this locality swept over this city last night. The heavy smokestack of the electric-light plant was blown down, and the top of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad's water tank was carried away. Many trees were uprooted, but the residence section escaped injury. A number of sailboats were upset and washed ashore.

UNDER TWO SENTENCES TO DEATH

Two Appeals Before the Supreme Court in Behalf of "Cherokee Bill."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—For the first time in its history the Supreme Court of the United States now has pending before it two appeals by one person from judgments sentencing him to be hanged for murder, the two crimes having been committed on different days and at places separated by many miles. The appellant who presents this unique record is not yet twenty-one years of age.

"Cherokee Bill" was convicted Feb. 27 last in the court of Judge Isaac C. Parker, for the Western District of Arkansas, of the murder of Ernest Melton, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, Nov. 18, 1894, and sentenced to be hanged June 25, 1895. This murder, from the record, was committed out of pure wantonness. "Cherokee" and a companion, in broad daylight, rode up to the store of John Shufeldt, in Lenepah, and robbed the cash drawer and safe. As they were leaving the building "Cherokee" saw Melton watching them from a window in an adjoining house and shot him through the head, instantly killing him.

From the judgment in the case for that murder an appeal was taken by "Cherokee's" attorney, which reached the Supreme Court of the United States May 20, 1895. In the meantime he was confined in the jail at Fort Smith pending action upon the appeal. July 26 he shot and killed Lawrence Keating, a guard in the jail, two revolvers having been smuggled into the building by the prisoners. Saturday, Aug. 10, he was convicted of this second murder; two days later Judge Parker sentenced him to be hanged Sept. 10. The execution of this sentence was stayed by the filing of the appeal, and "Cherokee Bill" is still in jail.

Many Claims for the Mora Award.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—If the present rate of influx keeps up for any considerable time the various assignments of the Mora claim promise to keep a score of clerks in the State Department busy. Now that the money is certain to be in the hands of the State Department within a few days every one who has a claim, immediate or remote, is hastening to place it on file. This forces upon the department a great deal of clerical work, and the Secretary would gladly, if he could, wash his hands of the whole affair. It is not improbable that that portion at least of the fund tangled up with these conflicting assignments will find its way into the courts for final disposition.

Three Persons Injured in a Collision.

Mark Haring, twenty-nine years old, of 239 East Fifty-eighth Street, was driving an ice wagon at Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon, when it came into collision with a cable car. The wagon was knocked over, and Haring and his helper, Joseph Meenan, of 239 East Fifty-eighth Street, who were on the front seat, were thrown out. Haring received a contusion of the hip. Meenan was severely injured about the body. George Rock, twelve years old, of 346 East Fifty-second Street, who was riding on the back step of the ice wagon, received a contusion of the right eye. He and the two injured men were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital.

Fort Mackinac Abandoned.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 18.—The last step in the total abandonment of Fort Mackinac has been carried into effect in the transfer of the command of troops under Lieut. Geary to Fort Brady. The honor of hauling down the Stars and Stripes, which for more than one hundred years had floated over the fort's historic walls, was awarded to Judge B. La Chance, a veteran of the late war. The fort and peak are now under the supervision of the State, to which they have been transferred by the United States Government.

STATES HONOR THEIR DEAD

Monuments Dedicated on the Field of Chickamauga.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS ARE PRESENT

Governors of Many States Make Patriotic Addresses—Altgeld of Illinois Indulges in a Characteristic Harangue.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Preliminary to the formal dedication of the Chickamauga National Park, a number of State monuments were dedicated to-day. An immense number of visitors are already here, and tens of thousands more are expected to arrive to-morrow, when the principal exercises will be held.

The chief event of the morning was the arrival of Gov. McKinley and party from Knoxville. This evening the Society of the Army of the Tennessee arrived from Cincinnati on special trains, and attended the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. They will meet to-morrow night in reunion with the survivors of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee. Lookout Inn is the headquarters of the official visitors. Vice President Stevenson, the members of the Congressional Committee, and many of the Governors of the States and State Commissioners are quartered there.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Lamont, the State monuments dedicated today were presented in each instance to Gen. Fullerton, President of the National Park Commission. Michigan led off, the commission occupying the platform on Snodgrass Hill, on which the general dedication exercises will take place to-morrow. The monuments and markers erected upon the battlefield of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob were presented to Gov. Rich by Captain and ex-Congressman C. E. Belknap of the State Park Commission. The Michigan organizations taking part in the campaigns and battles were the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Regiments of infantry; Second and Fourth Cavalry, First Engineers and Mechanics, and Batteries A and D, First Light Artillery. Capt. Belknap described the location of the several monuments and markers.

After Gov. Rich had accepted the monuments on behalf of the State, Gen. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit, who commanded the Ninth Regiment in the war, delivered an oration. The monuments were then turned over to Gen. Fullerton, and with prayer by the Rev. Washington Gardner, Secretary of State, the exercises ended.

Ohio's Dedication.

The Ohio dedication followed, under direction of Gen. John Beaty, President of the Board of Commissioners. This was the most elaborate and notable event of the day. Bishop Joyce of the Methodist Church offered prayer, and addresses were made by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, and Gen. Aquilla Wiley, who turned the monuments over to Gov. McKinley, and he in turn to Gen. Fullerton. Members and officers of the State Commission also spoke. Gov. Campbell, in his address, said:

We cannot forget that in the portion of our country where the palmetto and cypress tower in luxuriant beauty and the cane and cotton make the scarred earth to smile again there are other soldiers as brave as ours. True it is that they did not read the inscription on our side of the shield, but upon the other side—that side which was turned toward them and which alone they could see; true it is that, reading thereon the false inscription and believing it, they fought for their beliefs with a courage and desperation not excelled in human warfare; but equally true it is that to-day those same hearts beat with the most loyal and patriotic impulses, however bitter may have been the sting of defeat. Their valor and fortitude when time shall have mingled the blood of generations will become a proud heritage for the common posterity of both sections.

Gov. McKinley Speaks.

Gov. McKinley, in accepting the monuments, paid a high tribute to Ohio's forces in the campaign around Chattanooga, and concluded as follows:

After all, my countrymen, what was it all for? What did it mean? What was all this struggle, all this exhibition of heroism, and these appalling sacrifices for? A reunited country makes answer. No other is needed. A Union stronger and freer than ever before, a civilization higher and nobler than ever before, a common flag dearer and more glorious than ever before, and all of them secure from any quarter, because the contestants against each other on this historic field thirty-two years ago are now united, linked in their might for ever against any enemy which would assail either union or civilization or freedom or flag.

The sacrifice here made was for what we loved and for what we meant should endure. A reunited people, a reunited country, is the glorious reward.

The war has been over thirty-one years. There never has been any trouble since between the men who fought on the one side or the other. The trouble has been between the men who fought on neither side—who could get on the one side or the other, as occasion or interest demanded. The bitterness and resentments of the war belong to the past, and its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in that great conflict belongs just as securely to those who lost as to those who triumphed. The future is in our common keeping, the sacred turst of all the people. Let us make it worthy of the glorious men who died for it on this and other fields of the war.

It is gratifying to the State that these monuments are hereafter to be in the keeping of the United States Government. The Government they preserved should guard them—that is where they belong. Henceforth these monuments shall be the precious possession of all the people. They show, Mr. President, the honor paid by a great Commonwealth to the patriotic valor of her sons. They are calculated to encourage patriotic devotion for all time. They are the Nation's guarantee that the bond of union shall not be broken. Their lesson is that the Constitution is and shall remain the supreme law over all.

In this great battle some fought to save the Union, others to divide it. Those who fought to save triumphed, and so the Union survived. Slavery was abolished, peace restored, the Union strengthened, and now, hand in hand, all stand beneath the folds of one flag, acknowledging no other, marching forward together in the enjoyment of one common country, and in the fulfillment of one glorious destiny.

Gov. Altgeld's Characteristic Harangue.

Illinois dedicated her monuments at the Widow Glenn's house, which was Thomas's headquarters. The address was delivered by Gov. Altgeld. He could not refrain even on this solemn occasion from indulging in a political speech of his own peculiar stamp. In closing his remarks, he said:

Now, my friends, we owe our country more than talk. We cannot discharge our duty by simply celebrating the glorious deeds of the past. The law of disintegration and destruction never sleeps, and only eternal vigilance can check it. Every age brings its own dangers, and those that come stealthily are frequently more fatal than those that come with a mighty noise. Instead of an armed foe that we can meet on the field, there is to-day an enemy that is invisible, but everywhere at work destroying our institutions; that enemy is corruption. Born of vast concentration of capital in unscrupulous hands, corruption is washing the foundations from under us, and is tainting everything it touches with a moral leprosy. It seeks to direct official action, it dictates legislation, and endeavors to control construction of laws. Wealth is necessary; let us not declaim against it, but it is a blessing only as a servant, and not as a master.

To be an eligible candidate now often means to stand for nothing in particular, and to represent no definite principle, but to be all things to all men, and in the end be contemptible. Thirty-five years ago the call was for men to fight an open enemy in the field. To-day our country is calling for men who will be true to republican institutions at home. The flag has been praised at champagne dinners, while the very pole from which it floated was being eaten off by corruption.

Continued on Page 8.

ONLY $150,000 FOR SHIPMENT

Gold Operations Yesterday Resulted in a Slight Gain for the Reserve—Currency Flowing West and South.

Gold operations at the Sub-Treasury yesterday resulted in the addition of $150,000 to the reserve. The First National Bank of Brooklyn deposited $250,000, taking legal tender notes of large denomination in exchange, and $50,000 was given for small notes, to be shipped West. Against these gains, Oelrichs & Co. withdrew $150,000 for shipment by steamer to-day.

All the definite news of the day was encouraging. The West and South continue to draw heavily on the currency supply. The demand now urgent is for something besides small notes, indicating that trade as well as crop purposes are served by the loans.

Bankers feel much gratified over the exceptional magnitude of the demand, for it is fast reducing idle funds here, and, when such funds find employment, the money market must improve. Predictions are heard that the needs of growing business will soon make rates for money which will tempt foreign loans. Money placed here for such purposes from abroad will, of course, depress rates in foreign exchange to a point at once prohibitive of future gold exports, and it should soon bring gold from Europe.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made his daily call at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, where he met Assistant Treasurer Jordan and Mr. Bacon of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The three were in consultation a few minutes. In spite of the fact that financial conditions are now manifestly easy and favorable, an attempt was made in the stock market to build rumors of a projected bond issue on the meeting. The rumors had no effect on the favorable course of prices, and were generally disregarded. While Mr. Curtis is not retailing his movements and conversation for the benefit of stock operators, he has said that he remains here for a few days, on the way to Washington after his vacation, to attend to private matters and not to public business. It is understood by those who care to know the facts that, in addition to looking after personal affairs while at home, he is acquainting himself with some thoroughness with the financial situation and outlook, believing it of advantage for one in his position to resume his official duties equipped with the best information possible in that regard. He is simply going to headquarters for data that may be of use to him in his relations at the Treasury Department. It may be said on good authority that the interviews he has had have borne no more on a possible bond issue at some indefinite time than on any other phase of the financial situation, so far as it may be interesting in official quarters. The maintenance of the gold reserve is the thing of immediate concern, and it is likely to have engaged his attention more closely than anything vaguely in the future.

AID FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

A Number of Deposits of Gold in Exchange for Currency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Treasury gold reserve stood at the close of business to-day at $95,706,954, a gain for the day of $324,000. The gains were made as follows: From National Bank of America, Chicago, $50,000; from People's National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., $100,000; from First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., $250,000; small deposits of gold at various Sub-Treasuries for currency, $74,000.

The decline in sterling exchange, the action of the banks in coming to the relief of the Treasury, and the belief that the syndicate is arranging with the National banks of New-York for a large gold deposit, encourage Treasury officials to believe that the gold reserve will not fall much if any lower. The opinion prevails that the gold-export movement practically has ceased.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—The Detroit Clearing House Association to-day telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury offering $500,000 in gold to help out the reserve. No reply has been received from Washington as yet.

A BROOKLYN CHURCH DISTURBED

Mrs. Barnum, Contralto, on Sick Leave Sang for Sousa and Now Wants to Break Her Church Contract.

Mrs. Grace Haskell Barnum, who is related by marriage to the late P. T. Barnum, has stirred up a sensation in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith is pastor.

She has a fine contralto voice, and contracted to sing in the church for one year, beginning May 1, this year, at a salary of $1,000 a year. She asked last June for an extra vacation, as she was bordering on nervous prostration, and the Music Committee granted her request. The members of the committee now say that during the time she was away from the church on sick leave she sang for Sousa at Manhattan Beach, and also at Sunday matinées.

Mrs. Barnum returned to the church the first Sunday in September, and even sang last Sunday, but she has now notified the Music Committee that she will sail for Europe Oct. 5 to study music in Paris, and that her connection with the choir will cease at that time.

Her attention was called to the contract, but she did not take that into consideration. Mrs. Barnum regrets that her action has caused any feeling, but she says she must take advantage of the opportunity afforded her for study.

The chances are that the Music Committee will refuse to allow Mrs. Barnum to sing next Sunday, unless she is willing to fulfill her contract to May 1.

THE AMERICAN BIMETALLIC UNION

The Silver Men Will Nominate a National Ticket Next Year.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The American Bimetallic Union, formed of the three bimetallic leagues, is the outcome of the conference of silver leaders which was concluded here this afternoon. The headquarters of the union will be in Chicago. Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta, Ohio, is the President, and E. B. Light of Denver, Secretary.

An Executive Committee of nine was appointed to arrange for a conference of bimetallists from all States, preliminary to holding a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States upon a platform of independent bimetallism. The conference will be held in Chicago the third Tuesday in December.

Land Bought for the City College.

The Benjamin H. Hutton estate has sold to the City of New-York eleven lots in the block bounded by Convent Avenue, St. Nicholas Place, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets.

Six of the lots face St. Nicholas Place, and the rest are at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

The negotiations for this property were begun in July, after the selection of this block as the site for the new buildings for the College of the City of New-York. The preliminary contract was signed yesterday.

Gen. Harrison Hesitates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State Committee announces that it has been decided not to hold a party conference here this week. The meeting, he says, will not be held until Oct. 10. It is believed the meeting was declared off at the request of Gen. Harrison, who does not wish to be pressed for an answer on the question of his candidacy at this time.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley Prostrated.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 18.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley was on Sunday prostrated by an ailment that has troubled him for the last few years. Dr. Thomas B. Cooley denied a report that his father suffered from paralysis, and said that, although he was not well, he would be about again in the course of two weeks.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON TALKS

From Politicians at Saratoga to Farmers at Oneonta.

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO SOIL TILLERS

No Legislation, Mr. Saxton Says, Can Govern Prices or Insure Good Harvests to the Farmers—A Word About Excise.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton came down from Saratoga to the fair this morning, and spoke to 5,000 people about political bosses, personal liberty, and pumpkins. He was well informed of the first, puritanical on the second, and a connoisseur of the third. But he stepped his foot into a mess after all, and W. L. Brown, who wants to dedicate three years of his valuable time to Platt and the people in the Senate at Albany, is furious.

In the first place, Saxton found out when he got here that the failure of the hay crop is due to the drought and the grasshoppers, and that hops are bringing nothing because everybody has plenty to sell, and there are few buyers. So, instead of charging the Democrats with all this distress among the grangers, as all other Republican speakers are doing, Mr. Saxton surprised everybody by departing from that custom and telling the truth. That was bad; but when Brown heard what Saxton had next to say, he secretly cursed the day that he and George I. Wilber invited Saxton to speak.

Speaking of the low prices and present depression, the speaker said: "I do not think that either Congress or the State Legislature can do much to remedy the ills you suffer under." That knocked out the sole support to the canvass Brown is making. He has been accused of wanting the earth, and has replied that all the farmers needed was a man of his experience to influence legislation at Albany that would restore prices for agricultural products. It was all accidental on Saxton's part, but Brown could hardly contain himself until Saxton had been placed aboard the 3:30 train for Albany.

Mr. Saxton, further speaking of legislation, very pertinently said: "Legislatures may do much to hinder, but they can do little to help. Indeed, one great trouble is the tendency to overdo the work of legislation. The volume containing our annual session laws is many times as bulky as that which contains the yearly enactments of the British Parliament. There is too much slipshod and too much special legislation, but in all the volumes of our statutes you will not find any enactment that will help you in raising good crops or getting good prices for them. The laws of nature and of trade cannot be abrogated or changed by any earthly power."

Speaking of bosses, he said: "There are always plenty of men who can run politics at a profit to themselves, if you will give them the opportunity. The power of the political boss waxes as your interest in politics wanes. His hand will shape the course of legislation so long as you permit him to name the party candidates. I believe thoroughly in party organization and party discipline, but there is a vast difference between a political party formed for a patriotic purpose and a political machine created to promote the selfish interests of a few individuals. It does not take long for the one to degenerate into the other, when the rank and file neglect their political duties.

"We hear a great deal in these days about personal liberty. The American people love liberty, but they have never yet placed liberty above law. They are not in favor of liberty to violate morality and to disturb the peace of the community. They have always believed that law is the guarantee, and, indeed, the condition precedent to liberty, and that lawful government cannot endure without a general habit of obedience to lawful authority. The people of this State and Nation have recently listened with amazement to the novel doctrine that every citizen is the judge of the binding obligation of a statute upon him, and that laws made by the whole people can be set aside when they run counter to the desires or the interests of a portion of the people. This is a false and dangerous doctrine. It is the doctrine of crime and anarchy. The American people have always been law-abiding and always cherished personal liberty, but always as subordinate to the best and highest interests of the State. When they cease, if ever, to appreciate the sacredness and majesty of the law, they will at the same time cease to keep possession of the personal liberty they now enjoy."

THREW A STONE THROUGH THE GLASS DOOR

Violent Behavior in the State Capitol by a Woman Probably Insane.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The Adjutant General's office was bombarded to-day. A woman, who said she was from New-York, went into the office to find out about William Cochran, her brother, who, she said, enlisted in the army upon his arrival here from Ireland while the civil war was in progress. The clerk having charge of the war records told the woman that there were 460,000 names of soldiers there, and they were not in alphabetical order. He recommended her to go to the Grand Army headquarters, in New-York City.

The woman returned to the Adjutant General's office to-day, and asked to see Gen. McAlpin.

Being told that he was out, she went into the corridor, and, taking a cobblestone from a basket she carried, hurled it through the ground glass of the door.

It is thought the woman is insane.

German Catholic Central Verein.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The German Roman Catholic Central Verein to-day elected the following officers: President—Adolph Weber, Racine, Wis.; First Vice President—Michael Beck, Albany; Second Vice President—Henry W. Wolf, New-York City; Recording Secretary—Alfred Steckel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Corresponding Secretary—Anton Bickel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Treasurer—John F. Brinkman, Terre Haute, Ind.; Executive Committee—Frederick Arendas, Jacob Miller, J. A. Schiffer, and G. E. Scherer. The next convention will be held in Detroit.

Death of Policeman Callahan.

Policeman Patrick H. Callahan died Tuesday night at his home, 574 Broome Street, of cancer. He was a Nova Scotian and became a member of the Police Department in 1886. He was first attached to the Prince Street Police Precinct, but was soon transferred to Headquarters by Superintendent Murray, who assigned him to detective duty. On the advent of Superintendent Byrnes he was transferred to clerical duty, still at Headquarters, in which position he remained until recently, when he was assigned to duty at the House of Detention.

Seventy-eight Candidates, One Place.

Seventy-eight physicians and surgeons presented themselves at the Postal Service examining rooms in the General Post Office yesterday morning, in response to a notice from the Civil Service Board of the Police Department, to undergo a written examination for the position of Police Surgeon. There is one vacancy of Police Surgeon in the department, the salary being $3,000 a year. The examination was conducted by Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board and Chief Examiner Dobbs.

SOCIETY WOMEN FINED $8 EACH

Mrs. Edward Stevens, Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, and Dr. Blake White Rode Bicycles on Hempstead Sidewalks.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Edward Stevens and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, whose home is Sea Change, Far Rockaway, and who are well-known in New-York society; Dr. Blake White of 1,013 Madison Avenue, New-York, and a woman who would not give her name, were arrested last night by Policeman Robert Vandewater, in Fulton Street, for riding their bicycles on the sidewalk.

They were released from custody on their promising to appear in court before Judge Francis B. Taylor and answer to the charge.

Their cases were called this morning, and Justice Taylor fined them each $8.

Sydney Harris, a lawyer, of 45 Cedar Street, New-York, and a resident of Garden City, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the Assembly, was also arrested for riding on the sidewalk. He also was fined $3.

When they were arrested the ladies denounced the policeman's conduct as an outrage, but upon being informed of the law they thought differently, and took the matter as a joke.

GRU'S NOSE WAS TWEAKED

He Says John J. McGarry Did It, and the Latter Remarks that It Is a Good Nose for Pulling.

The intensely bitter feeling that prevails in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, between the faction headed by Alderman John J. McGarry and that of Assemblyman Hennessy grows more bitter each day.

Alderman McGarry defeated Assemblyman Hennessy Monday night at the Democratic primaries, and since then the anti-McGarry men have claimed that the victory was won by fraud and the violation of the primary laws.

George Gru, who was a Republican a few years ago, but who is now a Tenth Ward Democrat, and a member of the Hennessy faction, met Alderman McGarry Monday night at Court and Joralemon Streets. Lawyer Gru says he was standing talking to a friend when McGarry approached in a wagon.

"There goes your leader now," Gru said to his friend, pointing to McGarry.

In a few minutes McGarry had jumped out of his wagon and passed so close to Gru that their coats brushed.

"I understand you are going to send your clerk down to vote at the primary to-night," McGarry is said to have remarked to Gru.

"Here, now," said Gru; "I want nothing to do with you, McGarry."

Lawyer Gru, continuing his narrative, says: "McGarry took my nose between the knuckles of his fore and middle fingers of his right hand, and pinched it, saying I had never earned an honest penny in my life."

"Well," Gru says he said, "I never stole $500,000 from the city."

Mr. Gru says McGarry then threatened to beat him.

"I have been contemplating getting a warrant for his arrest," said Gru; "but I will now wait until the excitement subsides."

McGarry would neither deny nor affirm that he had pulled Gru's nose, but said: "He's got a pretty good nose for pulling, hasn't he?"

Gru applied yesterday for fifteen warrants for the arrest of persons who, he alleges, were guilty of violating Monday night the law governing primary elections. The warrants will very likely be granted to-day, as Justice Tighe is opposed to Alderman McGarry in the ward.

CHOLERA RAGING IN THE FAR EAST

Siberian Officials Declare Japanese Ports Infected and Reports Count Seventeen Thousand Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding the endeavors of Japanese and Chinese authorities to suppress news concerning the cholera, the truth has at last come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs.

Siberian officials have declared Japanese open ports infected, and from official sources it is learned that over 17,000 people have died in Japan from the plague since its start in the Pescadores.

In China the disease has gained a firm foothold. Advices by the steamer Rio Janeiro report that in Tokio the heat is terrific, and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate into virulent life. On the Rio, little could be learned concerning Yokohama, but the plague is raging there also.

The quarantine officers there reported seven cases Aug. 10, two cases on the 19th, and four on the 20th. Others were reported, but how many is not yet known.

In Osaka, 150 new cases were reported in one day. All public places in the district have been ordered closed, and the foreign and native population is fighting the disease vigorously.

A carpenter on the steamer Ashdown, in Yokohama, was attacked by the disease. In Odewara, a small town near Yokohama, from five to ten cases per day were reported. Four sailors of the Italian cruiser Umbria have recovered out of the dozen or more stricken with the plague.

In China, at Che-Foo, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane of the Chu-Chual London Mission, died at Nanking much illness prevails among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to leave the country.

Grand Jury Expert Accused.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—Contractor John Kiernan, who did a portion of the work on the new City Hall which was condemned by the Grand Jury, sent a communication to-day to the City Hall Commissioners charging that the Grand Jury expert, Robert Maynicke, had not personally inspected a portion of the work he condemned. Mr. Kiernan also charged that Architect Louis H. Broome, who had charge of the building, had failed to furnish specifications in several instances.

Two Magazines Sold for Little.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 18.—Peterson's Magazine, which was started by the late R. C. Peterson of Philadelphia years ago, was sold at public auction to-day by John J. Joyce, assignee of Penfield Brothers. The magazine was sold for $5,000 to Karl Adams, a New-Yrok publisher, formely connected with Munsey's Magazine.

Arthur's Home Magazine, owned by the Penfield Brothers, was also sold. It brought $350. Dr. Hugh Kinmouth was the purchaser.

New Reservoir Hearing Adjourned.

The Jerome Park Reservoir Commission completed proofs of title yesterday of land needed by the city, and then adjourned until to-morrow, none of the owners being ready to proceed to proofs of value.

At the hearing to-morrow owners will be compelled to proceed to prove the value of their property.

An $1,800 Team Drowned.

A team of horses attached to a coach, owned by John McGinty of 72 South Second Street, Brooklyn, took fright last night and ran away from in front of the stable.

The team ran down South Second Street and into the river. The horses, which were valued at $1,800, were drowned. The damage to the coach can be repaired for $50.

Held for Annie Rogers's Murder.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 18.—Jacob A. Johnson, the col

not be depended upon to do better for itself than any Legislature at Albany can possibly do for it.

Excellent Telegraph Service.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—The service of the Western Union Telegraph Company during the progress of the Republican Convention left nothing to be desired. Under the direction of H. L. Waterbury, the Manager of the local office, all of the special matter sent to the various newspapers was handled with dispatch. Monday night the correspondents of the various papers filed about 80,000 words for transmission. Tuesday night the special matter submitted from the correspondents was somewhat in excess of this amount. At no time was there any delay. The correspondents unite in saying they never had better service.

THE CANDIDATES FEEL SORE.

Not at All Pleased with the Way They Were Nominated.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—Three of the five State officers renominated by the omnibus ballot cast by the Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Convention yesterday were behind their big desks to-day. They were Secretary Palmer and Controller Roberts, who never speak as they pass by, and Attorney General Hancock. These officers received congratulations of returning delegates, who stopped over, and of other persons who called at their offices.

None of the three is gleeful over the manner in which he has come before the public again as a candidate, and each feels that Frank Hiscock was right in holding that the regular procedure, with the usual fulsome nominating speeches, should have been gone through with.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn was in town for a while to-day. He said that the Kings County delegates made a wonderful fight for Jesse Johnson for the Judgeship nomination and that Kings County should have had some recognition on the ticket.

"Kings County," he said, "was turned from 16,000 Democratic in 1891 to 16,000 Republican in 1894, and yesterday's action is not calculated to encourage the party workers."

Treasurer Colvin was not in town to-day, and it was said in his office that he would be absent for several days.

VIEWS OF BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

One Set Disturbed and Another Pleased by the Position on Sunday Law.

The action of the Republican State Convention in adopting Warner Miller's excise plank, declaring in favor of "the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality," has greatly disturbed one class of Brooklyn Republicans—the set that favors Mayor Schieren's side-door policy. These Republicans were in hopes the State Convention would not say anything to offend the German-American voters of the City of Brooklyn.

On the other hand, however, the convention was satisfactory to a very large element in the party. There are many prominent Republicans who are seriously displeased with Mayor Schieren, because of his attitude on the excise question, and who are in thorough sympathy with Warner Miller's views, as is shown in an interview published herewith.

William H. Hazzard, President of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, said: "I am strongly in favor of a plank protecting the American Sabbath in the Republican State platform. I do not see why the liquor seller has any more right to keep open on Sunday than the hardware merchant or the dry goods dealer or the boot and shoe man. I am in favor of a quiet Sunday. I don't say every man ought to go to my church, but I want the Sunday kept respectable and quiet.

"If I had the making of the State platform I would put in a resolution to that effect. I would have the platform declare that all business men have the same rights under the Constitution, but that the liquor seller has as much right as and no more right than any other seller of goods.

"I would not take the Mayoralty nomination in Brooklyn, but if I were Mayor I would call the liquor men before me, and I would say plainly to them that I believed in a quiet and respectable Sunday. I would tell them I wanted them to help me bring about such a Sunday. If they wouldn't do it, I would take such course as the law directs.

"The enforcement of the Sunday excise law in New-York by Police Commissioner Roosevelt has not hurt, and will not hurt, the Republican Party. The people who want to drink and carouse on Sunday are in a decided minority. Any decent man must feel better over securing a quiet Sunday.

"I stand with Warner Miller. If the party dodges the subject, it will suffer injury at election. The people are becoming satisfied that liquor selling on Sunday and the aggressions of the liquor interests are working great harm among the young men."

Benjamin F. Blair, who is prominent in Kings County politics, was interviewed in his law office, 32 Nassau Street, this city. He said: "I believe in having all laws on the statute book enforced. If they are not right, they should be corrected—either repealed or modified, as wisdom may decree.

"I know no special reason why a law designed to prevent one kind of vice should be less strictly enforced than a law designed to meet another.

"I have much respect for the Commissioners of Excise and Police in New-York for the way in which they are performing their duties."

While the Republican State Convention was in session, and before it was generally known that Warner Miller would succeed in inducing the convention to accept his views on the excise question, some of Mayor Schieren's friends were very anxious that the convention should place itself on record as favoring local option.

William Berri, one of the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn, who stands very close to Mayor Schieren and the administration, expressed his views as follows:

"I am growing strongly in favor of local option. If I were a delegate to the State Convention I would certainly be in favor of having the convention act on the excise question one way or the other. I am in favor of giving each locality the opportunity of saying whether or not it wants the liquor traffic abolished or regulated.

"What brought me around to this position is a full appreciation of the fact that certain sections in Brooklyn are settled almost exclusively by Germans. They are excellent citizens, law-abiding and economical, and we couldn't have better people among us. They want freedom to drink beer on Sunday. They don't want to interfere with anybody, and they don't want anybody to interfere with them. It was not until I traveled in Brooklyn last year that I saw how thoroughly the Germans enjoy their Sunday beer and recreation.

"I do not see how a local option plank in the platform can hurt the Republican party. The politicians up the State think, however, it would be unwise to get the subject in the platform. They feel that Roosevelt's course has met with entire commendation, and that nothing should be done by the State Convention which may be construed into interfering with his course."

Herman Liebmann, the Fulton Street dry goods merchant, said: "I am decidedly in favor of having the Republican State Convention take a positive stand one way or the other on the excise question. I do not believe in ignoring or evading this question. The politicians say the party is between the devil and the deep sea on this subject, but nevertheless the party should come out manfully and declare itself.

"In my judgment there should be a pronounced local option plank in the Republican platform. I am strongly in favor of such a plank.

"A local option plank in the platform will help the party in the great cities, in New-York and Brooklyn, where there are large classes of respectable citizens who are unanimously in favor of a more liberal excise law.

"The party, in my opinion, will be injured, will be put on the defensive, if it dodges the excise question. If it omits to come out definitely in favor of local option it will be injured in New-York and Brooklyn. The only right thing to do is to come out fair and square in the platform with a positive declaration on one side or the other. I know some of the leaders of the State are afraid of the whole question. So also are some of the politicians in Brooklyn."

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds said: "I am emphatically in accord with Warner Miller in his claim for the Christian Sabbath, and against local option, and believe it a principle to go before the people on."

William Harkness said: "I admire Mr. Miller and Mr. Roosevelt. I am with them on this question right through. I think that Mr. Roosevelt, particularly, has demonstrated that the law in this country can be enforced.

"I am in favor of the maintenance of law," said City Auditor Sullivan of Brooklyn. "As long as a law is on the statute books it should be enforced. If it is obnoxious, let it be repealed. The Republican Party is for law all the time."

Jackson Wallace, President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor, said: "Personally I favor a local option law. While I believe that the country electors favor the principles advocated by Senator Miller, I think the vast majority of the electors in cities are in favor of local option. I think the resolution adopted was a moderate one, and in the interest of morality. It can be supported by any self-respecting citizen."

Sheriff William J. Buttling of Kings County, in discussing the excise plank in the Republican platform, said: "I am in favor of the modification of the excise law. The excise law now enforced in the City of New-York might answer the purpose of any smaller city in the State except Brooklyn, but New-York is a city which belongs to the people of the world. It has a floating population of 100,000 people every day that comes in there, not only from all parts of the United States, but every part of the world, to transact business with its merchants. Consequently, I think the same privileges ought to be allowed to exist there as in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and any other metropolis of the world.

"I believe that if a law was enacted that would comply with the sentiment of the people of New-York and Brooklyn—a modification of the excise law—it would be a benefit to the Republican Party, if the party recommended the passage of the law. What difference does it make to the people of St. Lawrence County what the people of New-York City obtain so long as it complies with the wishes of the great majority of the people of that city without regard to party, any more than the people of our own city who reside in the Twentieth Ward, as against those who reside in the Sixteenth Ward. The people of the Sixteenth Ward on Sunday would be as far away from the people of the Twentieth Ward as if they lived in another part of the State outside of the City of Brooklyn.

"If the same number of public houses were attempted to be located in the Twentieth Ward as are in the Sixteenth, they could not exist, because the people wouldn't support them. Again, if you should limit the Sixteenth Ward to the same number of saloons that exist in the Twentieth, the people wouldn't live there. If they could do better in that respect by moving to New-York they would go there, or anywhere else where the conditions would better suit them.

"I do not think it will injure the Republican Party any, because it is a question that ought to be submitted to the candidates running for legislative office—Senators and members of Assembly—and no doubt the people who desire more liberal excise laws will make a demand on their candidate for Senate or Assembly, without regard to party, for an expression of opinion in the event of their election, upon the question. It is not a political question, but one that concerns the people without regard to party."

NOT A WORD FROM THE MAYOR.

Mr. Roosevelt Delighted that the Better Sentiment Prevailed.

It was the general remark around the Mayor's office yesterday that his Honor was not feeling tip-top. Some said it was the cruel treatment received at Saratoga by Job Hedges and Gen. Collis, and others said Mayor Strong's depression was due to the brevity of the excise plank adopted by the Republican State Convention.

Whatever was the cause, the Mayor was obviously feeling uneasy when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him in the afternoon and asked him what he thought about the action of the State Convention in regard to the excise question.

The Mayor hurriedly waved his hand, put on his overcoat, handed the office boy a new one-dollar bill, and started for the door.

"No, not a word!" he exclaimed, with his hand on the knob, looking at the clock. "I have not a word to say in relation to the Republican State Convention or what it did."

Cornelius N. Bliss was not in the city yesterday, and his political friends were therefore denied the opportunity of learning how he viewed the action of the State Convention on the excise question.

Charles C. Beaman declined to express any opinion on the work of the convention.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, commented briefly on the subject.

"I am delighted," said he, "that the better sentiment of the convention prevailed, and that the party was saved from the shame of dodging the most important issue before the public."

William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, said that he did not think Thomas C. Platt displayed much political wisdom in dodging the excise question.

"A Republican Convention," he was quoted as saying, "ought never to lack the courage of its convictions. It seems to me it would have been better to have taken up the excise question and dealt with it in a manner that would have left no doubt in the mind of any as to how it stood. I think the wisest course would have been to leave the different communities to decide the question for themselves."

In regard to the action of the convention in declining to admit Gen. Collis and his delegation, Commissioner Brookfield was quoted as saying:

"It was the most outrageous and dishonest act I know of in all my experience in politics."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis was explosively indignant over his treatment.

"Robbed! Robbed by a band of vagabonds!" he declared in an interview. "I feel ashamed, as a Republican, that any men claiming to be Republicans should adopt such dirty tactics to get even with us."

Mayor's Secretary Job Hedges came back to town yesterday, but he did not reach the Mayor's office. It was said he was somewhere above Union Square engaged in brooding over things political.

JAMES W. HINKLEY'S OPINION.

Would Allow Each Community Greater Latitude in Deciding Excise Matters.

Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times last night at the Murray Hill Hotel. In speaking of the excise law and its enforcement, and the declaration by the Republican Convention at Saratoga, he said:

"My opinion on these matters is one that is personal to myself, and in no way pertains to the Democratic Party, unless it may be that its managers shall view the subjects in the same light that I do.

"I have no power to formulate platforms for the party, or to declare what it should or will do. For myself, I believe in allowing each community to decide to a greater degree than it now can what sort of a license law it wants. Every right-thinking man is in favor of a proper observance of the Sabbath, but no one at this day should want or expect to compel his neighbors to live under the blue laws of the Puritan days. That would be going much too far.

"I would not compel all men to abstain from what are to them necessaries of life, even though I were a total abstainer. To the Germans and others who have used beer in moderation all their lives until it has become a part of their daily subsistence a glass of beer is no more harmful than is a cup of tea to an old maid—and no one thinks of denying her that.

"I approve the views of Dr. Parkhurst on the excise question, as expressed in a lately published letter. He was rational, and his advice was good.

"So far as the excise plank in the Republican platform is concerned, it is mere verbiage, and can be read in any way that one chooses. It means nothing more than what its exponents may wish it to mean, any may be interpreted as its advocates desire.

"Those whose habits may be affected by it are not persons who wish to desecrate the Sabbath any more than I do, and I am certain that I respect it, but they are opposed to sumptuary laws, in the passing of which they have little or nothing to say.

"The Democratic Party, whatever it does, will do what it can to preserve the Sabbath, and at the same time permit men, women, and children to live peaceable and quiet home lives, and enjoy harmlessly those things to which they have been accustomed. It will take a strong stand to meet the emergency, and will win at the coming election without outraging any one's sense of decency, and respect for things held in veneration."

WHAT SOME OF THE BREWERS SAY.

Their Opinion of the Action Taken by the Republican Convention.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., in talking over the position taken by the Republican Convention on excise matters, said yesterday:

"I think it a great mistake on the part of the Republican Party. I am simply delighted, however, from a Democratic standpoint. It looks to me the biggest thing that could have happened to our party, and we will go to the Syracuse Convention with the assurance that we have a victory at our command. The Democratic Convention, I am confident, will not commit such a suicidal blunder, and our prospects are brighter than they have been for some years.

"It is not a question of beer against abstinence, but a question whether or not a man has the privilege of following his own dictates of how he shall spend the Sabbath Day. I am an advocate of making Sunday a day of rest, but I think the poor man should have the privilege of enjoying the only day in the week he has for himself and family as he may select. We would not think of interfering with any person's prerogatives, but we do not want others to take from us our inalienable rights.

"The rich man can leave on Saturday afternoon for his country residence, and there do as he pleases, but the poor man must remain in the city, and he alone bears the consequences of this movement. It is a matter of right and wrong, from my point of view, and I feel assured that the results will eventually show that no such movement can live in New-York City."

Frank A. Ebret remarked that he was convinced the action of the convention was a disastrous one for the Republican Party. He contended that all who are not for local option are against it, and that the question permits of no evasion. That the rural Republicans should be opposed to a general liberal Sunday law is but natural, he thought; but, in the larger cities, such a sentiment does not prevail.

"I should think that any reasonably inclined person would be in favor of local option. There can be no greater mistake than the assumption that a liberal Sunday law or local option would be a concession to liquor dealers and saloon interests merely. Liquor dealers are citizens, entitled to their rights as well as any other class, and properly conducted saloons are property interests entitled to the protection of the law. But it is not for the special benefit of these that local option is demanded, but because it is a right of the people, and its exercise is intended to secure that freedom which the majority may will.

"I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States gives the majority the right to make laws for the minority in so far as depriving them of personal liberty. Every man has some individual rights of which the law cannot deprive him."

William G. Ringler expressed himself to this effect:

"Whoever thinks that blue laws can be enforced at the present day will find that his opinion has received a blue wound on election night. As to our opinion on the action of the convention, we will demonstrate on the 25th of this month how we stand. We will participate in the parade of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, and show our strength on that occasion."

Henry Hachemeister, Treasurer of the Ringler Brewing Company, gave as his opinion:

"I think the Republican Party has buried itself. If we had a full State ticket to elect, we would sweep the State by an overwhelming majority. Not on the question of drink, but that of the privilege of doing as one thinks best without encroaching on the rights of his fellow-man."

WILL DESERT THE REPUBLICANS.

Richard Katzenmayer Speaks for Himself and Other Clubmen.

Richard Katzenmayer, President of the Arion Society, in speaking of excise matters and the action of the Republican Convention, said yesterday:

"After the action of the convention on Tuesday, no German can remain a Republican. It is no longer a question of party, but whether we shall retain or give up the right of self-sovereignty. I regret that I cannot personally agitate a movement to fight for personal liberty. I have been a Republican since I took any interest in politics, and now, for the first time, I find myself compelled to forsake the party of my choice.

"I have spoken to many Republican clubmen during the day, and all of these told me they would vote the Democratic ticket. It is thought an outrage that the sanctity of the clubhouse is dragged into this question. And now, to cap the climax, a Judge announces that he will punish any person who will give any wine or drink to a friend who is visiting another friend. This simply approaches a state of intolerance beyond endurance."

Great London.

From The Quarterly Review.

London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world. Its vast extent of sordid, inartistic building, and its enormous migratory lodger population; its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespread areas of local poverty; its feeble-minded native occupants, and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions, and its unlimited extent of squalid homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept, and dirty streets, and its polluted atmosphere, are all exceptional, and most of them are in their various ways superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe.

A population so enormous and condensed is, from sheer incapacity of apprehension, led to take the facts of its condition absolutely and without comparison, and to suppose that in its special sphere the actual condition is at once natural and necessary. London so completely fills the eye of Londoners that they become incapable of measuring the great community or of estimating its condition and its worth by any outer standard. Hence it is that the chief city in the world falls frequently behind those less important places which are not completely overwhelmed by their own greatness. Petty capitals and large provincial towns compare themselves with one another, to their mutual benefit. They thus acquire self-conscious modesty, and are not left to the assumption that in their respective areas and communities whatever is, or is determined, must be natural and right.

On the Tramp in Spain.

From "A Vagabond in Spain." Lauffmann.

This day was a hard one. I said goodbye to Sabinan and took another look at gloomy, fig-leaved old Parracuellos. I tramped along green gullies and bare hillsides. I discovered and ransacked two or three nameless pueblos. I scaled and elbowed my way round mountain ledges which would have struck terror into the marrows (sic) of any Swiss guide. I crossed ten skeleton bridges swung high in air over the Jalon, and found my way through the semi-darkness of seven long tunnels.

I begged and bought and stole bread and wine and cucumbers, and fruit at lonely houses and from market-going girls. I survived the fury of a terrific thunderstorm, and found safety and rest within the great church at Calatayud. I looked up at its pure white plaster ceiling and dome, with its throng of saints and flowers, till, tired of my toil, I fell asleep in the main aisle, and was only disturbed by a very masculine and un-Christian kick from an old verger. I called on the alcalde, who gave me permission to occupy the lower floor of the hospital, where I deposited my bundle, and then marched round the old city. It is one of the dirtiest yet most interesting of Old World towns.

Dr. Hall and a North Carolina Guide.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

The late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was fond of getting into the mountains of North Carolina, far from railroads, whenever he could take a vacation. He loved to come in contact with the hardy, unlettered mountaineer. He esteemed a man as a man. He never tired of telling of an incident that first gave him a knowledge of the inbred hatred of the revenue officer. Going up the mountains with a guide, they came to a deep ravine in a thickly wooded part of the mountains.

"Man killed over there last week," said the guide.

"What had he done?" asked Dr. Hall.

"Revenue officer," replied the guide.

"But," persisted Dr. Hall, "what crime had the officer committed?"

"He was a revenue officer," again said the guide.

It was a long time before Dr. Hall could be convinced that the fact that the man was a revenue officer, charged with breaking up moonshine stills, was crime enough, in the eyes of his guide, for the severest punishment.

HATS! BURKE'S FALL STYLES NOW READY. Quality Unexcelled

SILK HATS, $6. DERBY HATS, $3 AND $4.

EVERY HAT GUARANTEED. 210 BROADWAY.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

All leading teachers of cookery use it.

THE NATIONAL IRISH CONFERENCE

Policy of the Convention That Is to Meet in Chicago Next Week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Advices to-day reached the Executive Committee having charge of the national Irish conference, to open in this city Tuesday next, that a number of the leading delegates from the East and the far West will arrive next Saturday, for the purpose of conferring informally concerning the policy that the convention will be asked to indorse. The idea, however, that there will be anything cut and dried about the affair is repudiated by those having charge of the local arrangements.

John Finerty, Acting President of the new movement, said to-day: "The officers, policy, and procedure of the convention will be entirely in its own hands. Only Irish-American citizens of the United States have been invited to attend, but all other Irishmen who have any interest in the movement will be welcome. A large attendance is anticipated, but how large it would be impossible to state just now. New-England New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Illinois will be represented by numerous delegates.

"I cannot predict the policy of the convention, but I believe it will be guided by wisdom, moderation, and firmness. It will give no countenance to any faction whatever. The right of Ireland to be absolutely independent of all English control will no doubt be declared emphatically, and I believe an active, powerful organization, devoted to the achievement of Irish liberty, will be born of the convention."

Stambuloff and Other Barbarians.

From The Saturday Review.

It is said that you do not really know a man until you have joined him in a carouse. I have shared two with M. Stambuloff. The first was at Bourgas Monastery, whither a whole crowd of visitors, journalists, and commercial people had repaired from Sofia for a three days' picnic and a sight of the peasants dancing the choro. At about 6 every evening the evening meal would begin, and it generally lasted far into the small hours. M. Stambuloff always said that he did not care what he ate or drank so long as he had more than enough of it. I don't know where the things came from, but there were enough victuals to surfeit ten times our numbers. On these occasions M. Stambuloff seemed to pass through a transition from his chronic sourness to a new variety of sourness, which found its vent in rough, hollow hilarity. He would play practical jokes on his neighbors. For instance, I saw him cram bread down the neck of M. Grekoff, his Foreign Minister. Then he would break out into harsh, unmusical songs, some of them of his own composition. He was as one who had deliberately made up his mind to enjoy himself for once at any cost, but who either did not know how to set about it or found the effort much harder than he had expected.

One night I shall never forget. The Prince was away at Carlsbad and M. Stambuloff was Regent in his absence. There had been a dispute about that, it is true, but M. Stambuloff had carried the day and was Regent. We were indulging in a particular carouse in honor of the Regent, and some Tsiganes had been chartered to play to us. Their music seemed to affect M. Stambuloff to an extraordinary degree. Just as the most emotional part of the music was reached, and his eyes were sparkling with desire, he beckoned to an officer, who brought in a formal document for him to sign. The music stopped and he motioned to the company to crowd around to see what he was doing. The paper proved to be a death warrant, which he had planned to sign at the height of the revelry. "I like contrasts," he remarked with a chuckle, as we gazed at him aghast.

Meeting an Old Comrade.

From The Athenaeum.

On July 25, 1813, an unsuccessful attempt was made to carry San Sebastian itself by assault. Colin Campbell, with twenty men of the light company of his regiment, constituted the forlorn hope at the great breach, and on reaching the top he was shot through the right hip and fell to the bottom. Again ascending, he was shot through the inner part of the left thigh, and Graham, in his dispatch, said: "I beg to recommend to you Lieut. Campbell of the Ninth, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded in the breach." In 1857, viz., forty-four years after the siege, Colin Campbell was Inspector General of Infantry.

"While," said Campbell, "I was inspecting the depot at Chichester, I noticed that an old man, evidently an old soldier, though in plain clothes, was constantly on the ground and apparently watching my movements. As I was leaving the barrack yard at the end of the inspection, he came toward me, drew himself up, made the military salute, and with much respect said: 'Sir Colin, may I speak to you? Look at me, Sir; do you recollect me?' I looked at him and replied: 'Yes, I do.' 'What is my name?' he asked. I told him. 'Yes, Sir; and where did you last see me?' 'In the breach of San Sebastian,' I replied, 'badly wounded by my side.' 'Right, Sir,' answered the old soldier. 'I can tell you something more,' I added. 'You were No. — in the front rank of my company.' 'Right, Sir,' said the veteran.

"I was putting my hand in my pocket to make the old man a present, when he stepped forward, laid his hand on my wrist, and said: 'No, Sir; that is not what I want; but you will be going to Shornclife to inspect the depot there. I have a son in the Inniskillings quartered at that station, and if you will call him out and tell him that you knew his father, that is what I should wish.'"

A Siamese Theatre.

From Chambers's Journal.

Within fifty yards from the house we found a large wooden platform, covered by a roof of atap, (leaves of a palm, and similar to those of the cocoanut tree,) and resting, at about four feet distance above the ground, upon strong piles, that had been driven into the soft soil of the plantation which encircled the residence. One-third of the platform was partitioned off as a "green room," and the remaining space had been left for the orchestra, who occupied one side, for the seats of distinguished visitors on the other side, and for the performance of the play in the centre. The musical instruments consisted of drums, flutes, and wooden staves. The last named contributed very much to the din, if not to the harmony, of the evening's entertainment, when they were struck either against each other or upon the platform.

Two members of the band held books of the play, which they consulted from time to time; and when required, they assumed the duties of prompter. At certain intervals the music ceased, when the prompters—a middle-aged man, probably the proprietor of the "show," and a very pretty young woman—laid aside their musical instruments and delivered harangues in a shrill monotonous key. These harangues, I was given to understand, were necessary, and were always looked for by the audience with much eagerness, as through them alone were divulged many points of the plot which the author had purposely or unavoidably excluded from the speeches and play of the actors. In fact, the author sought to atone for his deficiencies either by introducing the character of "Rumor," as is the case in some of Shakespeare's plays, or by calling in the assistance of a "Chorus," as was customary in the Greek drama.

Rich Harvest for Fishermen.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The most bountiful and valuable harvest likely to be garnered in this section was that gathered from the waters of the Columbia River. It is estimated that the amount received by the fishermen from the canners for salmon this season was nearly $2,000,000. The latest and most careful estimate places the salmon pack of the Columbia River this season at 505,000 cases of forty-eight pounds each. To make a case of canned fish requires on an average seventy pounds of salmon as it comes from the water. The 505,000 cases of canned fish represent 35,350,000 pounds of undressed fish, which, at 5 cents per pound, the price paid the fishermen, amounts to $1,767,500. Just what the value of the pack is cannot yet be known, as the price may fluctuate.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph C. Wilson.

Joseph C. Wilson of Topeka Kan., one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, died in his room at the Holland House early yesterday morning from apoplexy. Mr. Wilson came to New-York Monday night, accompanied by his two daughters, the eldest of whom was to have entered Vassar College this week. Mr. Wilson was apparently in good health Tuesday night. He spent the evening in the hotel, and until nearly midnight was in conversation with Charles S. Gleed, one of the Directors of the Atchison and also a guest of the hotel.

Mr Wilson aroused his daughters, who occupied an adjoining room, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and complained of feeling ill. Dr. J. P. Edgar was speedily summoned, but the stricken man sank so rapidly that medical aid was of no avail. The physician said death was due to heart failure. Friends of the family took charge of the body and arranged for its removal to Topeka. A special car was kindly furnished by Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on which the funeral party, including the two bereaved daughters, left the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Wilson and three other children are at their home in Topeka.

Mr. Wilson was a native of Indiana, and was born in the town of Richmond, about fifty years ago. He went to Kansas when quite young, and, being quick witted, energetic, and ambitious, he soon became widely known. His mother, Drucilla Wilson, was at one time the most famous Quaker preacher in the West. Young Wilson turned his attention to politics, and for many years was closely connected with the fortunes of John J. Ingalls. He was one of the active Republican workers of the State and served one or two terms in the Legislature. He also was Mayor of Topeka. A few years ago he was appointed Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, and resigned that office in December, 1893, to accept the appointment of co-receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook are the surviving receivers.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and also a member of the Topeka Club, the Chicago Club, and the Lawyers' Club of this city.

The period of the Atchison receivership is so near its end that it is considered unlikely that any successor to Mr. Wilson will be appointed.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Winthrop, the son of Robert C. Winthrop, who died yesterday at Stockbridge, Mass., was born in Boston June 20, 1841. He fitted for Harvard with Thomas G. Bradford in Boston, and entered the class of 1863 in the sophomore year. This was the class of Gov. Greenhalge, Judge Sheldon, Nathan Appleton, Dr. Robert Amory, City Solicitor A. J. Bailey, Francis L. Higginson, and other well-known Bostonians. Mr. Winthrop has resided in Stockbridge since graduation, and has been engaged 'n farming on a large scale. He has represented the Fifth Berkshire District in the General Court. He was married March 30, 1864, to Isabella Copeland Wegman, daughter of John Wegman.

—Samuel Biddle, ex-Speaker of the Delaware Legislature, died at Buffalo Tuesday. Mr. Biddle was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1800. He removed to Wilmington, Del., in early life and took an active part in Whig politics, and in 1835 was elected Speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives. During the war he was Provost Marshal of Wilmington. At the time of his retirement from active business, two years ago, he had held for twenty years an important position in the office of the First Controller of the United States Treasury.

—J. C. Parker, Superintendent of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. He was fifty-three years of age. Mr. Parker became connected with the dry dock company nearly thirty years ago, and had occupied the position of Superintendent for many years. He was well known around the lakes.

—Dr. Nelson Isham, the eldest living graduate of Yale Medical College, died at Little Falls, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Bolton, Conn., in 1805. He was a member of the class of '28. He was Surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

—Dr. John Van Ness, one of the best known physicians in Brooklyn, died in his home, 960 Bedford Avenue, Tuesday, of heart failure. He was seventy-six years old, and had been a practicing physician for forty years. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Loyal Southern-Born Officers.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I saw some figures which astonished me greatly not long ago," said one of the Missouri veterans while waiting for a friend. "I knew that a good many of our military graduates went over to the Confederate side, but I didn't know that so many of the Southern-born ones retained their commissions and remained true to the flag. Of the 350 Southern graduates from the Military Academy, 162 staid right with us. Up to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion there had been graduated from West Point 1,966 officers, of which 1,249 were living when Sumter was fired upon. Some 428 were engaged in civil pursuits, and 821 remained in the army. Of those who had left the service, 292 returned to battle for the flag, and 99 entered the Confederate Army with commissions. Of the 821 who were yet in service, 627 remained true to the flag, and 184 resigned to take commands in the Confederate Army, all but one of them being born and bred in the South."

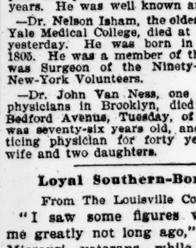
Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York Sept. 11 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 2:50 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: A black first-class spar buoy has been established in Newport Harbor, close to and on the southeast side of Mitchell's Rock, in 28 feet of water, and marks that obstruction. This buoy is numbered 1, and the number of the black buoy on Tracey Ledge is changed from No. 1 to No. 1½. Magnetic bearings of Mitchell's Rock Buoy are: Rose Island Lighthouse, N W by W, ¾ W; Gull Rock's Lighthouse, N N E, ¾ E.

DISTRESSING DISEASES OF THE SKIN Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by



Cuticura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier)

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LASTING INNOVATIONS! SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT! ARTISTIC RESULTS! ARE DEMONSTRATED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN

CHICKERING PIANOS

THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD

CHICKERING & SONS, 130 Fifth Ave.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 11 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE SHEPARD DEMOCRATS

Kings County Independents Choose Their State Delegates.

THEIR VOTES TO COUNT ONE-THIRD

Delegates Chosen Also to the Judiciary Convention Which Will Meet in Brooklyn Oct. 2.

The Shepard organization—the independent Democrats of Kings County—held its Assembly District Conventions last night and elected delegates to the State Convention.

According to the agreement entered into between the General Committee of the regulars and the reformers, the latter will be entitled to one-third of the delegation from Kings County. That will give them twenty-one votes, as Kings County has a voting representation of sixty-three.

The delegates elected last night are:

First District—J. Warren Greene, George Foster Peabody, Nelson C. Kilmer.
Second District—Thomas G. Shearman, Daniel Bradley, John F. Connelly.
Third District—Edward M. Shepard, Theodore S. Nye, John Murphy.
Fourth District—Jacob S. Van Wyck, Silas W. Drigg, Charles H. Moses.
Fifth District—Arthur J. Moss, Charles L. Tricardi, Robert B. Dubois.
Sixth District—J. S. King, R. W. Bainbridge, M. E. O'Connor.
Seventh District—Richard Whalen, John Mackey, M. D. Callahan.
Eighth District—Henry E. Manne, Charles Schaefer, Joseph S. Lausenberg.
Ninth District—James Mahon, George A. Higgins, John Auglom.
Tenth District—H. B. Hubbard, Francis Gottsberger, James H. Griffin.
Eleventh District—S. Percy Sturgis, Frederick T. J. Nunan, Robert Baker.
Twelfth District—Alexander G. Calder, M. E. Moore, Walter C. Burton.
Thirteenth District—Conrad Huebrierhoeft, John H. Durack, James C. Anderson.
Fourteenth District—Terrence Nuggent, George W. Kidd, J. J. Stanton.
Fifteenth District—John H. Scheidt, Patrick Dugan, James C. Rogan.
Sixteenth District—Stephen K. Madden, John Kinnehan, George W. Brown.
Seventeenth District—Charles J. Patterson, Frederick M. Smith, J. Edward Swanstrom.
Eighteenth District—Elias T. Hoagland, O. D. Smith, Cornelius Cowenhoven.
Nineteenth District—Peter Kimm, M. J. Brophy, Henry Rolfe.
Twentieth District—Roderick Meek, P. A. Nostrand, Philip Brady.
Twenty-first District—George H. Alexander, J. Murphy, Nicholas Schindler.

Delegates were also elected to the Judiciary Convention, as follows:

First District—A. A. Healy.
Second District—James Corrigan.
Third District—Thomas J. Higgins.
Fourth District—Charles S. Shepard.
Fifth District—Mark Farrell.
Sixth District—John Donohue.
Seventh District—D. Moynahan.
Eighth District—Daniel O'Brien.
Ninth District— ——
Tenth District—J. Hampton Dougherty.
Eleventh District—Albert M. Fragner.
Twelfth District—Edward T. Cosgrove.
Thirteenth District—Martin E. Halpin.
Fourteenth District—W. P. Gaylor.
Fifteenth District—John Beatty.
Sixteenth District—Franklin Leonard, Jr.
Seventeenth District—Charles McDermott.
Eighteenth District—Albert Bennett.
Nineteenth District—J. A. Kahlenbeck.
Twentieth District—Herman C. Loew.
Twenty-first District—G. H. Alexander.

The Judiciary Convention will meet in the Kings County Court House on Oct. 2.

At the convention of the Eleventh Assembly District, at 265 Flatbush Avenue, W. Irving Taylor, law partner of S. Perry Sturgis, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no member of the Democratic Party in Kings County shall be elected a member of the State Committee who holds any office under the National, State, County, or City Government, and the delegates to the State Convention representing the Eleventh Assembly District are hereby requested to use all honorable means to defeat the selection of such persons as members of the State Committee.

WILL SEND 250 DELEGATES.

State Democracy Has Arranged for Transportation to Syracuse.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy was held last evening at the headquarters of the organization, 28 East Twenty-third Street. The attendance was exceptionally large, over 100 members being present. Among them were John De Witt Warner, Dr. J. H. Senner, Henry H. Sherman, John J. Quinlan, United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, John P. Kelly, John A. Henneberry, William F. Grote, Thomas Costigan, Frank S. McAvoy, Dr. J. H. Gardner, Daniel O'Connell, John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen; Thomas F. Keating, and Alfred B. Mason.

In the absence of Charles S. Fairchild, Congressman Warner acted as Chairman. The Secretary was Henry H. Sherman. Every district was represented. The meeting was a secret one. It was announced at the close that John J. Quinlan had presented the report for the Committee on Transportation. Arrangements had been made with the New-York Central whereby transportation was secured for 250 delegates to and back from the Syracuse convention at the rate of $6. A special train of parlor cars will leave this city at 9:45 A

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Reunion of the Survivors Held at Chattanooga.

AN ADDRESS BY SECRETARY HERBERT

Gen. Schofield Warmly Greeted by the Veterans—Gen. Butterfield of New-York Discusses Hooker and His Work.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The quarter centennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, meeting in conjunction with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, was held to-night in the monster tent erected to accommodate the several gatherings of the week, which convenience required should be in the city. Its ample folds covered a concourse of about 10,000 people, two thousand of whom were on the stage. This portion of the gathering comprised public, National, and State officials, and survivors of the late war from both armies, to an extent seldom, if ever, equaled.

Vice President Stevenson and ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp headed a delegation of a score or more Senators and Representatives, the appointment of which was authorized by Congress at its last session in connection with the legislation providing for this National celebration. Four members of the Cabinet represented the Administration. The Governors of nearly a score of States, with their gayly attired staffs, added to the military character of the occasion. Lieut. Gen. Schofield, commanding the Army of the United States, saw his old comrades in arms and many of his former antagonists for the last time prior to his retirement from active service. Two of the great leaders of the Union army were present in the persons of their sons, Col. Fred D. Grant, and the Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman.

Presiding over it—In the absence of the aged President of the society, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans who seeks the breezes of the Pacific coast to strengthen his declining days—was the even more venerable Gen. J. D. Morgan of Quincy, Ill., the hero of three wars. He called the vast assemblage to order, and the proceedings were begun by the singing of a patriotic hymn by the Arion Glee Club. George W. Ochs, Mayor of the City, welcomed the society to Chattanooga.

Gen. Boynton's Response.

In responding, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary of the society and a member of the National Park Commission, after expressing thanks for the cordial welcome, the beauty of its language, strength of its friendship, and fervor of its patriotism, said:

We stand before you with a notable company of guests. The President of the United States, represented by his Cabinet; the Vice President, whose personality and high office we all delight to honor; the Congress of the land, numerously present in the persons of many of its distinguished members, most of whom served with marked distinction under one or the other flag on the memorable fields about your city; the Governors of nearly all the States in that vast empire which, within its cardinal points, embraces Massachusetts and Colorado, Minnesota and Texas; the Lieutenant General of our army, whose record and well-deserved promotion has received the universal commendation of the country; our special guests, our sister Society of the Army of Grant and Sherman, that invincible army, made invincible by the valor of those splendid American soldiers with whom they contended, inch by inch, and step by step, from the Mississippi to the mountains, from the mountains to the sea, and thence to that peaceful review at Washington; we bring you the son of our great Captain in war and the South's best friend in peace, Grant; and the son of his brilliant lieutenant, Sherman; and we find ourselves honored by the presence of many distinguished Confederates, who will receive special welcome at the hands of our presiding officer. These are some of the National jewels of the crown we bring you to-night.

Gen. James D. Morgan welcomed the Confederates present, saying:

Comrades: Old Father Time, in his progress through this busy and teeming world of ours, brings some strange and startling changes. About thirty-two years ago, not far from where I am now standing, a great battle was fought, when the blue and the gray met face to face in conflict, both battling for what they thought was right. With us the great contest ended thirty years ago, and now the blue and the gray meet again, not as enemies, but friends; members of the Government, and protected under one flag, Old Glory, as we like to call it. And if, in the near or far future, this good Government again requires the services of her sons, the blue and the gray will be found standing shoulder to shoulder in protecting her rights. I bid you welcome.

The Government Will Live.

The annual address was then delivered by ex-Senator Gen. Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska. He elaborated his theme, the advent of a new era, by a description of the campaign of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. He urged that "what has here been done should also be accomplished on the other fields set apart by the National Government as places not to be profaned, Gettysburg, Antietam, and Shiloh should become object lessons to the patriotic student of American history." In conclusion, he said:

My comrades and countrymen, have no fear for the Republic. It is based upon man's love of liberty, its structure is imbedded in equal rights to all, and is cemented by the blood of our slain. Let the pessimist feel disturbed, false prophets scent danger in the signs of the times and give forth forebodings of evil to come, but be not dismayed. This government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Gen. Schofield Warmly Received.

Another song by the glee club succeeded the applause which followed Gen. Manderson's peroration, and preceded the addresses by Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Secretary Herbert. Gen. Schofield, who was loudly applauded as he rose to speak, said:

It was asked in 1861, What good can possibly result from a political union that does not carry with it union of sentiment, of interest, and of patriotic devotion—union of the hearts of the people? On the other hand, it was asked, What possible guarantee of peace and friendship can be given in a division of the United States into two unfriendly nations, separated by an arbitrary line, and constantly exposed to conflict of interest and policy?

A large majority of the American people determined to preserve the National political union and trust to the future for that measure of benefit which would make the political union subserve the best interests of the Nation and of mankind. By your justice and generosity in the hour of victory, and by your constant brotherly conduct in extending the right hand of fellowship to your Southern brethren, you have finally won the greatest victory of which man is capable. It is a victory of reason and good-will over prejudice and passion. It is a victory in which the former conqueror and conquered are now alike victorious. Your Southern brethren, by their heroic conduct in accepting the results of civil strife, devoting themselves with untiring effort to the restoration of civil government and domestic industries destroyed by war, and by manifestations in the most unequivocal manner of loyalty to the restored Union, have nobly done their part in gaining this great victory which has made the people of the United States one and indivisible forever. This is the victory of peace, more renowned than any victory of war.

Secretary Herbert's Address.

Secretary Herbert, in the course of his remarks, showed that the North was not separated from the South through the ambitious design of any great chieftain, but that the struggle was to determine underlying principles of government that had not been settled in the convention that framed our Constitution. In the struggle that followed both sides were desperately in earnest, because both sides believed themselves to be in the right. There was nothing, he said, to do but fight it out, and it was fought out honestly, squarely, and bravely on both sides. The South could not have been induced to sacrifice itself as it did, except upon the belief that it was fighting for the rights bequeathed it by its ancestors. On the other hand, the North could never have been induced to fight as it did had it been waging a mere war of conquest. The people of the North were inspired with the conviction that they were fighting to maintain in its integrity the Constitution of the fathers, which, as they understood it, ordained a perpetual union. The war decided the question of secession, and slavery, which had come into the dispute, was disposed of for all time.

Secretary Herbert, in drawing a lesson from the times, said that political fury and sectional hate had destroyed mutual respect, the necessary foundation of fraternal feeling, but all this had changed. In conclusion, Mr. Herbert said:

During the thirty years that have elapsed since Grant refused to take the sword of Lee at Appomattox, we have looked back at the past, that admiration and respect has continued to increase; as we have locked around at the present we have come to confide in and rely upon each other, and here we are to-day all met as brothers to do honor to the valiant hosts that fought at Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga.

Furthermore, you who wore the blue in the days that tried men's souls are not truer to-day to the flag under which you fought than are the men who fought in gray at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. If the Government that ordained the dedication of this National Park is yours, so also is it their Government. Its privileges are theirs, and its promises are to them and their children. They take pride in its power and its prestige among the nations of the earth, and this loyalty to the Union of the Confederates who once fought so bitterly against it is the crowning glory of the heroes in blue to whom monuments are to be dedicated to-morrow.

Gen. Butterfield on Hooker.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New-York spoke at some length, reviewing the work of Gen. Hooker's corps at Chattanooga and vicinity. He also defended Gen. Hooker from attacks made upon him. He said:

To speak of Gen. Hooker and his forces brought from the Army of the Potomac here, with a view of doing justice to the work and the merits of both, in the great struggle which brought all the armies here represented into existence, would demand time beyond the limits to spare on an occasion like this.

I must not exceed the limits of proper thanks for your kindly and fraternal remembrance in a résumé of the service of the detachment sent out to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland in its hour of great trial, and, in a few words, of its commander, that splendid soldier Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The lack of organized and serviceable information on the part of our Government and commanders in the East, with the skill and ability of our opponents, permitted Longstreet's corps to be detached from the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee, in the presence of the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, and to fall upon the Army of the Cumberland with superior forces, while its commander, Gen. Rosecrans, had been assured that no troops had been so detached. Their arrival surprised Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and produced a result calling for immediate reinforcement. That reinforcement, sent when the gallant Army of the Cumberland was on the verge of starvation, accomplished its immediate purpose in opening up the line of communication with Chattanooga, that Rosecrans's most brilliant strategy had conquered, and made possible the new and future base of operations, which, but for the timely arrival of Hooker and our Potomac troops, might possibly have been lost through the strength of the reinforced enemy. That detachment under Gen. Hooker subsequently became part of the Army of the Cumberland, until separated and merged into the Army of Georgia under Gen. Sherman, for the great pictorial march to the sea, while its gallant and best-loved commander, the grand soldier whom every true patriot and soldier that served under him placed at the highest pinnacle for ability and true greatness, George H. Thomas, was left to guard and defend the lines and territory which the Army of the Cumberland had conquered.

This brief outline covers the events which brought together two corps of the Army of the Potomac with the Army of the Cumberland and made them part of that army. This service caused your special recognition to-day, and through its results a knowledge on the part of all who participated of the character and training of both armies.

Hooker's Estimate of Thomas.

There is no similar instance, to my knowledge, where a body of troops equal to a small army, moved to and incorporated with another and a larger army, under a new commander, ever so quickly, so thoroughly, and so absolutely became inspired with enthusiastic admiration, confidence, and respect for that new commander as did our detachment of the Army of the Potomac, from its chief, the gallant Hooker, down to the humblest private, all feel toward that great man, magnificent soldier, and great patriot, George H. Thomas. Would that every citizen and inhabitant of the United States could understand and know, as we do, his merits, his services, and his ability! He had no superior and few equals. Our love for and confidence in him cemented the bond of union between our portion of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been and never will be broken as long as there are survivors.

Of the incidents of our service here before, as Potomac Corps, we were subdivided and merged into the Army of the Cumberland and elsewhere. It is not vainglorious or immodest to speak of the splendid fighting of Gen. Greene's New-York brigade at Wauhatchie, Gen. Orland Smith's brigade at the hill we now call Smith's Hill in the Wauhatchie Valley, and the fighting of the other troops of our command, when Longstreet made his night attack to defeat our purpose and duty. Hemmed in as you were in Chattanooga our night fight in darkness, only lightened by the flash of musketry, gleaming of charging bayonets, you did not then so clearly understand and know what good work it was. We were proud of it; we have been ever since; we are now, and we have a right to be. We were the more gratified and proud of it when we came to know and be of the Army of the Cumberland.

The arrival of the Army of the Tennessee here made it evident that reorganization would not further delay the advance of the army to emphasize our Army of the Potomac training in the new field of duty. One corps entire was transferred, broken up, and merged with troops under Gens. Sherman and Grant. Gen. Hooker was left with a portion of one division, and but for the breaking of the pontoon bridge from the Wauhatchie Valley across the Tennessee, having prevented Cruft's division of the Army of the Cumberland and Osterhaus's division of the Army of the Tennessee getting into Chattanooga for the planned and prepared assault of the Confederate line on Missionary Ridge, you may never have known and seen, as you did, the brilliant and soldierly qualities of Gen. Hooker and the remainder of his detchment, as exhibited in the assaults this caused.

Hooker's Ability.

The ability displayed in crossing Lookout Creek, surprising and capturing the enemy's pickets, forming the line up the side of the mountain, turning the enemy's flank, and moving down and around the face of Lookout, covering the crossing of Osterhaus's division of the Army of the Tennessee, and Cruft's division of the Army of the Cumberland, while sweeping the enemy out of their rifle pits, was a masterly and great movement in the art of war. The union, in a grand line advancing to capture the mountain of a division from each army, around the front and over the nose of Lookout, amid alternate fog, clouds, and sunshine, the plainly defined and progressive line of battle of these combined forces, each and all pressing forward under physical difficulties of the worst character, with flags and leaders in advance, was an inspiring and brilliant spectacle, that none who witnessed it will ever forget.

It was an object lesson of mountain climbing in the face of the enemy to the troops in Chattanooga, of whose repetition of it the next day at Missionary Ridge we were equally proud with our comrades of the other armies. Those who saw or participated in these events will never forget or cease to be proud of them. No spectacle in our war ever surpassed the climbing and capture of Lookout. It was equaled by the storming of Chapultepec and the glorious assault of the Army of the Cumberland up and over Missionary Ridge. But for the delay caused by the failure of pontoons reaching us to cross Lookout Creek in time, the combined division of the three armies under Hooker would have first found the enemy's flank, and turned to sweep the ridge and clear the way for the Army of the Cumberland. As it was, we arrived on the enemy's left simultaneously with the right of the Army of the Cumberland.

A Memorable Scene.

That scene can never be forgotten. The declining sun shone brightly yet on the bayonets of the Army of the Cumberland, and those of Hooker's command as we advanced and met on the summit. Osterhaus, on the eastern slope of the Ridge, Cruft's on the centre, and Geary's on the western slope, all advancing, while the troops of Sherman and Thomas climbed the ridge in front under the enemy's fire. The climax, the possession of Mission Ridge, the capture of much more material and a great and glorious victory over brave and gallant opponents I can find no language to fitly describe.

The report of it by an eye-witness, Gen. Meigs, Chief Quartermaster, an able soldier and engineer, made to the Secretary of War at the time, when you read it will recall your enthusiasm and pride. The language, fitting and appropriate, I would not attempt to alter or improve.

Gen. Hooker's execution in this campaign of the duty intrusted to him, to make a demonstration on Lookout the first day and move on the enemy's flank the next, introduced him more thoroughly as a soldier and Captain to your army here.

Gen. Thomas spoke of our operations in his general order of Nov. 7, 1863, as "of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice." We all know Gen. Thomas always meant exactly what he said.

Hooker's Personal Habits.

Such action and skill brought out our admiration for Hooker's thorough knowledge of his profession and his beauties. His magnificent physique and genial bearing, with his magnetic influence over his command, soon became apparent. It contradicted the effect of reckless statements of his personal habits and character. From a long service with him and every opportunity to judge and know by personal observation, I denounce these statements as falsehoods. The time has come when his old comrades and those who knew him best should set this slander finally at rest. Fearless in the expression of his opinions and his criticisms, he gave offense often without intending offense, claiming, when remonstrated with concerning it, that the expression of a truthful opinion was the duty of a patriot and the privilege of a gentleman. We can overlook these expressions from their sincerity, lack of malignity, and the bitter hostility they brought him. Outspoken and fearless in speech, in conduct vigilant, wonderfully skillful in strategy, his troops soon learned that no soldier's life would be uselessly imperiled through his orders, and that no accomplishment of a necessary military purpose or the winning of a battle.

In the recent celebration of his old corps at Hadley, Mass., a distinguished soldier and orator here present with us truly said of him, "In the conception of military operations, Hooker was audacious, original, acute; in executing them he was energetic, yet circumspect and prudent. He was severe in discipline, exacting in his demands upon officers and men, lofty in his ideal of the soldier's intrepidity, fortitude, earnestness, and zeal; yet, he was generous in praise, quick to see and recognize ability and merit as well in the ranks of his adversaries as in his own. A soldier by intuition, instinct, and profession, Hooker's sword was adorned by the best accomplishments known to the art of war. His character was thoroughly military. He was fit for command. He was proud of the profession of arms. He brought to it the highest accomplishments of a soldier. His manner and bearing were distinguished, yet urbane and gentle. His temper was quick, yet forgiving. He was gracious to junior officers, and prompt to recognize merit. He was diligent and punctilious in the discharge of duty toward all under his command; he was exacting in discipline, inexorable to the laggard, prodigal in praise to the zealous and diligent. He always bowed to superior authority with the same loyalty that he demanded from his own troops. He never sulked in his tent when summoned to battle. He was a patriot. He loved his country. He loved its defenders. He has passed into history with the great characters of 1861 to 1865. He filled glorious pages of our American annals."

Hooker served the country under McClellan, Burnside, Thomas, Sherman, and Grant, with unfaltering fidelity and zeal. When relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, the only favor he asked Lincoln was the privilege of changing places with Meade, to command a corps under his late subordinate, so that he might share in the dangers and honors of the campaign he had begun. That campaign was completed successfully by battle at the point he selected two weeks in advance, Gettysburg.

Fighting Qualities of the South.

I may be permitted, in discharging the duty assigned me, to speak of Hooker and his army, to echo and repeat his oft-expressed sentiments concerning Gen. Thomas and our Army of the Cumberland. They were ever full of admiration, high confidence, and esteem. This occasion would not be complete to me did I fail to recognize the astounding ability and courage shown by our opponents in those days. The brilliant strategy and tactics of that great commander, Gen. Joe Johnston, the courage and skill of Longstreet, the vigor and force and soldierly qualities of Bragg, Hood, Stuart, Cleburne, and others—to mention all would be almost to read the Confederate roster. But for this we could claim no laurels for our battles. Let us be thankful that they are not tinged with bitterness, malignity, or unkind feeling on either side. May we ever remain united, with our glorious flag, free institutions, and Government, so aptly described by the immortal Lincoln in Henry Wilson's words, "of the people, by the people, for the people."

God grant, if ever again temptations or causes arise for sectional strife, we may remember that: In vain is our strife, when its fury has passed; Our fortunes must flow in one channel at last. As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow, Roll mingled in peace to the valley below. Our Union is River, Lake, Ocean, and Sky, Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die.

The Accomplished M. Ude.

From The National Review.

Ude was an accomplished cook, probably of the school of Beauvilliers, and achieved a great reputation in the land of his adoption as chef to Lord Sefton, as steward of the United Service Club, and maître d'hôtel, or director of the kitchen, at Crockford's. The first edition of his book came out in 1813, but it was a later one, in 1822, that attracted the greater attention. Like Carême, he broke forth on this occasion with a most bombastic preface, in which he maintained that to compose an oratorio or opera was easier than to create a new entrée, and that a professor of cookery was a greater artist than a professor of music or a Royal Academician! "The pharmacist," he wrote, "is obliged to weigh every ingredient that he employs, as he does not like to taste it; the cook, on the contrary, must taste often, and the reduction increases the flavor. Seasoning is in cooking what chords are in music: the best instruments in the hands of the best professors, without being in tune, are intolerable."

This rodomontade was, in fact, so amusing that the reviewer who criticised the book in The London Magazine of the period never got beyond the preface. This he dissected with an assumed seriousness which was very funny, and left the art studies of the author to speak for themselves. Apart from his flourishes in introducing himself, Ude was a sound writer on cookery, and in many things laid down rules which have never been departed from. His method of preparing eels was, however, denounced at the time as barbarous. He counseled his reader to throw the fish alive into the fire, and then, when it was twisting about on all sides, to lay hold of it with a towel in his hand, and skin it from head to tail. This he defended as being a necessary step on the score of health—the only way, that is to say, of getting rid of the indigestible oily skin of an eel.

Mr. Hayward seized this in his essay on "The Art of Dining," and humorously pointed out that M. Ude "might have taken higher ground, and urged not merely that the eel was used to skinning, but gloried in it." "One of the most important services rendered by Mr. Bentham and his disciples," added he, "is a formal refutation of the common fallacy as to eels. 'No eel (so says the sage) is used to be skinned successively by several persons; but one and the same person is used successively to skin several eels."

Mrs. Gaskell's "Mary Barton."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Mrs. Gaskell had from her girlhood, dating as far back as her schooldays, been noted as an excellent narrator of stories. A knot of girls could always be found who were willing to listen to what she had to unfold, This power grew with her. A gentleman in Manchester, who was a frequent visitor at the house, told me how Mrs. Gaskell had kept him up through many nights while she told ghost stories, of which she possessed a goodly store. When she was thus engaged, her face would light up and beam with interest, so that little doubt could rest in the hearer's mind as to this woman's chief power. She followed her husband's advice in attempting to put some of these stories on paper.

The first bit of writing which she published was "An Account of Clopton Hall," contributed to William Howitt's "Visits to Remarkable Places." This was followed by a few short stories for The People's Journal, and then she wrote "Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life." The manuscript, which, it is said, was written on irregular scraps of paper, was returned unread by the first publisher to whom it was offered. It was then sent on to Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who, after keeping it in their possession for twelve months without even acknowledging its receipt, wrote accepting the novel for publication, and offering the author £100 for the copyright. It was published anonymously in 1848, and its appearance caused great excitement, more particularly in Manchester. The book is too well known to need much description. It is a tale of the poverty and distress then only too common among the factory operatives of Lancashire.

No one was better acquainted with the life she tried to depict than Mrs. Gaskell, and there is no doubt that on the whole she gave us a true picture. A little one-sided it may have been, but that side existed in all its horrible reality, and it is impossible for any enthusiast to produce a work of art in vivid colors that shall reflect all side-lights. Mr. W. R. Greg, her severest critic, said that the book could be rightly understood by Manchester people, who were able to supply the side left untold, but that it was calculated to do mischief away from home.

To-night

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Elizabeth R. Scovil, in her book, "The Care of Children," recommends the use of Ivory Soap for bathing infants, and says: "There is no particular virtue in Castile Soap, which has long been consecrated to this purpose."

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

STATES HONOR THEIR DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

This age is calling for men who have convictions of their own, and who have the courage to act on them.

Other State Dedications.

A distinguished gathering marked the dedication of the Indiana monuments at the camp established near Cave Springs. Besides Gov. Claude Matthews, the occasion presented as speakers Gen. Lew Wallace, Col. L. N. Walker, Gen. J. R. Carnahan, and Judge D. B. McConwell of the Ninth Indiana Infantry. After reviewing the part taken in the battle by Indiana troops, speaking of the acceptance by all of the results of the conflict, Gov. Matthews said:

Here is given stern rebuke to the narrow souls which yet would prate of dissension or sectional strife and hate. The lesson sent forth to the world from this battlefield will be that forgiven but not forgotten the great cause of strife, the American people, whether from the North or from the South, are brothers in sympathy and heart and purpose, marching steadily on, hand in hand, to achieve that grander destiny which awaits us as a Nation in the future, as one people, of one country, and under one flag.

Kelly's field was occupied by the Wisconsin people, near it standing the monument erected to the First Regiment of that State. The Rev. Jackson E. Webster, Chaplain of the Tenth Wisconsin, opened with prayer. Addresses were made by Gov. W. H. Upham, ex-Gov. Hoard, W. W. Watkins, Chairman of the State Board, and others. The Massachusetts delegation this afternoon dedicated the monuments to the Third and Thirty-second Regiments of that State, Gov. Greenhalge making the address. At the completion of the several State dedication exercises, the troops in Camp Lamont on the battlefield, under command of Col. Poland, gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators. This closed the programme for the day in the park.

Gov. Woodbury and staff of Vermont reached here this morning after stopping in Knoxville to attend the Sons of Veterans reunion at that point. There was a reunion of the members of the famous Wilder Brigade on the battlefield, where they went into camp near Wilder's monument. Members of various other organizations held meetings in the city and in the park during the day.

Forty members of the Second Minnesota Regiment, under command of Col. J. W. Bishop, escorted the members of the Minnesota State Commission to the field, and, this afternoon, joined a reunion of the brigade with which they served in Brannan's division. Besides the Second Minnesota there were the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Kammerding; Eighty-seventh Indiana, Col. Hammond, and Thirty-fifth Ohio, Col. H. V. Boynton. Speeches were made by Col. Bishop, ex-Gov. Campbell, and others. In the course of his speech, ex-Gov. Campbell stated that Ohio intended to erect a statue of Gen. H. V. Boynton at the top of Snodgrass Hill. It is said here that citizens of Chattanooga have in contemplation the placing of a tablet in the park expressing their appreciation of Gen. Boynton's services in connection with the enterprise.

Missouri and Pennsylvania commissions had expected to dedicate their monuments, or some of them to-day, but found that they were incomplete. The Pennsylvania monuments are in the shape of bronze panels, which it is the intention to fasten to the rocks on the face of Lookout Mountain. The Pennsylvania ceremony has been postponed until Nov. 15; the Missouri to a date yet to be fixed.

Scenes and Incidents.

Capt. W. W. Carnes of Memphis, went into camp this morning with a company of the Tennessee National Guard, every member of which served in the Confederate Army.

Gov. McKinley drove to Snodgrass Hill, on Chickamauga battlefield, to-day, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Evans. They were escorted by the swell Cleveland Grays, on gorgeously caparisoned steeds, who rode in front and at the sides of the carriage. The rear was brought up by the Toledo Cadets, mounted on bicycles, in charge of J. P. Smartt, Assistant Superintendent of the park.

Vice President Stevenson, accompanied by Mrs. John M. Palmer, Congressman Avery, and T. E. Benedict, Congressional Printer, drove down from Lookout Mountain this morning across the beautiful Chattanooga Valley Road to Chickamauga Park. The party attended the Illinois monument dedication. The Vice President unexpectedly made a brief address, which was liberally applauded.

A reunion of Confederates was held at the Brotherton House.

Six division commanders of the Federal armies at Chattanooga are going over the old fields together, namely, Woods, Baird, Reynolds, Stanley, Palmer, and Johnson. Col. Eugene Paine of Iowa City, Iowa, is seriously ill at his hotel. He was overcome by the heat at Louisville, but recovered sufficiently to come here, and was apparently all right until last night, when he had a relapse.

Old Monkish Officials.

From The Quarterly Review.

The first in order was the receiver, or treasurer. He had the duty of receiving and accounting for the rents of the abbey farms. His office in later days, when from various causes the religious houses grew poorer, must often have been an onerous, if not a painful, one, and on him fell the perpetual strain to make ends meet, while sadly insufficient resources were at his command.

The obedientiary, with the quaint title of hordarian, shared, with the refectorarian and cellarer, the labor—no small one—of providing for the bodily needs of the numerous company who dwelt in a great house. Certain estates belonging to the monastery were set aside for this purpose. These were administered by the hordarian, who derived his somewhat barbarous title from his duties. He was set over the "hoard," or the supplies of food, required for the refectory. The diet of the monks varied in different houses. Dean Kitchin, after careful examination of diet rolls, does not consider that the "religious" on the whole fared amiss. There is, however, no doubt but in many, perhaps in the majority, of houses, there was a wearying sameness in the food provided, which was often rough and coarse. It must be borne in mind that most of the brethren were not drawn from the poor laboring folk, but rather from the upper middle class. An examination of the diet rolls shows that condiments such as mustard were freely used, especially on the many fast days. It would appear that the tasteless and somewhat indigestible fish diet became often repugnant.

Among the other notable obedientiaries, the infirmarian occupies a prominent position. Tender care for the sick and ailing especially distinguished the Benedictines. Their infirmaries were usually spacious, and not unfrequently were richly ornamented. The ruins of the graceful arches, still graceful after even a clumsy attempt at restoration, of the infirmary of the Benedictine house of Gloucester, testify to the former existence of stately buildings erected for the sick monk. This hospital, which adjoined the cloister, the sick shared with the aged brothers, whose waning strength was insufficient to enable them to take part in the austere life and many services of the house. In this building, "in slow, tranquil decay, or in the little sunny garden attached to it, they spent their last days, without cares and without fears, till they were carried out to burial in the cemetery hard by, to lie among the brethren gone before."

The Building of Saint Sophia.

From The Scottish Review.

Materials were brought from far and near, Egypt and Greece uniting with Asia Minor and the islands, each contiguous to the capital, in supplying their quota of marble for the columns and walls. For nearly six years the works went on with unabated energy; many difficulties were overcome, and many experiments were tried and found successful, and at length, on the 26th of December, 537, the church was dedicated amid the acclamations of the populace, and the Emperor exclaimed in the fullness of his pride, "Glory be to God, Who hath thought me worthy to accomplish so great a work. I have vanquished thee, O, Solomon!"

The Emperor's joy in his church was, however, destined to receive a rude shock some twenty years later, when the apse and part of the dome were thrown down by an earthquake; but the same energy which was shown in the building of the church again asserted itself. The damage was repaired—the dome being heightened twenty feet to give it additional security—and the church was reconsecrated on the 24th of December, 563, five and a half years after the disaster.

The Church of St. Sophia has never been surpassed in the unity and completeness of its design, and in the daring nature of its construction. In this building the arch and dome assert themselves and dominate everything, and we have a lightness, a spaciousness and a grandeur that had never been reached in the finest of the basilicas, and has never been surpassed since. During all the centuries which have elapsed since its erection, it has maintained its supremacy as the masterpiece of Byzantine architecture and construction, and it fixed generally the type on which most of the later churches in the East were based, but it has never been surpassed by any of them.

A Jug

(one gallon) of

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER

will if taken as directed convince the most skeptical of sufferers from acute or chronic

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, DIABETES, CYSTITIS, BRIGHT'S, STONE in KIDNEY or BLADDER, CONSTIPATION

that another jug full, or five weeks' treatment, will CURE.

Testimony of one of New-York's well-known business men:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1895.
RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.,
Gentlemen:

The R. B. L. Water was recommended to me some two months since for Rheumatism and Gout. After trying it a few times, I invested in a jug of the water, which I took quite regularly as long as it lasted, but did not get more, as I think myself cured. The swelling of the limbs and pain are gone. Should I ever feel the pangs again, you would be the first I should call upon for help, feeling sure I could be cured without any trouble and but little expense. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any who are suffering as I did. Wishing that all the world knew of the cure, I am truly yours, JOHN S. WILLARD,
137 W. 23d St.

Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel. 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av. Brooklyn Depots: Bolton Drug Company, 284 and 456 Fulton St., 275 Flatbush Av., and 227 Columbia St.; W. Vincent, 199 Broadway and 252 Sumner Av.; J. & M. B. MacNary, 1,222 Bedford Av., and S. Chichester, 357 Myrtle Av.

Newark, N. J.: Charles Holzhauer, Broad and Market. Long Island: H. R. White's, No. 7 Jackson Av.

Trouble Over Dr. Herz.

From The National Review.

It appears that under the English treaty of extradition with France an examination of an accused can only take place in Bow Street. Now, Dr. Herz was at Bournemouth in bed, too ill to be removed to London. The English Government was naturally not content with the testimony of a single private practitioner. They therefore sent down two eminent physicians—Sir Andrew Clark and Dr. Russell Reynolds—to make an independent report. These gentlemen corroborated what Dr. Frazer, the Bournemouth physician, had said. Their report was made known to the French Government. The French Government was dissatisfied, and soon after requested to be allowed to send two of its own physicians to examine Dr. Herz. The request was not complimentary, but the Home Secretary at once gave the necessary authority, whereupon two eminent French physicians came over—Dr. Charcot and Dr. Brouardel. They arrived toward midnight, and entered the patient's room without warning, so as to make a surprise visit.

After a careful examination of the patient, both at night time and on the following morning, they became convinced of the gravity of the illness and corroborated the report of the English doctors. Upon this being made known in Paris, a howl was set up by the Boulevard press. The Paris papers had steadily maintained that Dr. Herz was shamming illness, and that the English Government was a party to the fraud. It was exasperating that two French doctors should have been imposed on; and the canard was spread, and believed, that a dying man had been brought in from a Bournemouth Hospital to personate Dr. Herz during the visit of the French doctors. The irritation was so great against the doctors that they were hissed on their appearance at the Académie de Médicine.

After some time Dr. Brouardel was again sent over, accompanied by two fresh physicians. At Bournemouth these gentlemen agreed with the English physicians, but it seems that on their return to Paris, under the pressure of the French Government, they changed their minds and certified that Dr. Herz could travel. This was contradicted by Sir Richard Quain, Sir George Johnson, Dr. Lauder Brunton, and Sir Russell Reynolds. Nevertheless, the accused was tried en contumace, the Court declining the English medical evidence and refusing to hear his counsel. The law officer representing the French Government actually said at the trial that "they were all aware of the comédie" which was being played in England!

Sailing-Ship Routes.

From Chambers's Journal.

The longest way around is often the shortest way to a vessel's destination. Sailing-ship routes on the United States North Atlantic pilot charts clearly show, for example, how unadvisable it would be for a navigator bound to England from the equator to make directly for his destined haven. In mid-Atlantic there is a region of high barometric pressure, around which the winds circulate in the same way as the hands of a watch. Hence, on the eastern side, where northerly winds prevail, the outward-bound sailing ship has a fair wind. On the western side of the North Atlantic, however, where southerly winds are probable, the vessels bound to Europe are favorably situated.

It is for this reason that the outward-bound vessels make a fairly direct track, while those homeward bound are compelled to make a wide sweep to the westward out of the straight line. Again, old sailing ships in ballast, bound to Canada for a cargo of timber, will actually sail right around this central Atlantic area of high barometric pressure, rather than contend against the persistent westerly winds of higher latitudes. Maury first drew attention to the desirability of adopting this longer route, in order to obtain a quicker passage. Ships of this description bound westward steer southwest from the English Channel, as though bound across the equator, until the twentieth parallel of north latitude is reached; then steer due west before the easterly winds of that region, gradually turn to the northward as the American coast is approached, and thus have a quicker and finer passage than would be possible along the fiftieth parallel.

Milanese Dress in the Last Century.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The dress of any period is always a matter of interest to women and to wise philosophers. The Milanese dress of this period, before French fashions invaded it, was fearfully and wonderfully made, and weighty to wear. The women robed themselves in brocades and silks so solid and substantial that a dress would last a lifetime, and sometimes descend from mother to daughter; such also were the coats and waistcoats of the sterner sex, who strutted about in their unbending garments like so many hogs in armor.

Consistently with this style of dress, the hair of both sexes underwent the most elaborate treatment at the hands of the artist thereunto addicted; an architect in his way, who delighted to build the lofty pile of tresses, tier above tier aspiring to the skies. Then came the powdering; an art by itself, perfected by a genius of the age, who devised what may be called, without figure of speech, the powdering-chamber, from whose perforated ceiling the powder fell like snow from the heavens. Every well-appointed mansion had its powdering-room. The patient, released at length from the hands of the hairdresser, entered the room, wrapped from neck to foot in an ample sheet. The floury shower began to fall, and within a few minutes the patient emerged, half choked, but beautiful to behold as a cabbage covered with hoar-frost, and not a hair disarranged upon his sacred head.

West 14th St.

1876 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1895

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

We do not wait for makers to come to us. We go to them at the right time with orders in one hand and cash in the other. That is how we got ahead of the trade and made contracts at the old low prices of wool and wages. So choose your patterns now; no money needed; goods ready in a short time.

Our Furniture Department full and complete in the latest designs.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

GRIZZLY AND SILVER TIP

Found in the Canons of the Rocky and Coast Mountains.

OF TREMENDOUS SIZE AND STRENGTH

Three Distinct Types in California: the Grizzly, Brown, and Black Bear—A Swede's Fight to the Death.

POMONA, Cal., Sept. 18.—The grizzly bears found all through the cañons of the Rocky and Coast Mountains and spurs of the great Sierra Nevada range seldom descend from lofty altitudes where they manage year in and year out to eke out a subsistence near the perpetual snow line. An old and experienced hunter has said that "any man's a fool to go in arter bear alone." The bruins of the East and the bruins of the West are almost totally different animals. The Ursa Majors of the Sierras are monstrous of size, endowed with ugly dispositions and prodigious strength, and as for grit, they dispute—and very often successfully, too—the sovereignty of the mountains and forests with the king of American beasts, the mountain lion.

Hunters disagree upon the point of how many different species of the bear tribe we have in the Southwest. There are at least three distinct types of the family in California and Lower California—namely, the grizzly, brown, and black bear. Besides these there are also gray bears, cinnamon bears, and the Sierra grayback. The true gray is seldom, if ever, seen now as far north as the forty-fifth parallel and as far east as the main divide; the cinnamon is simply a cross between the brown and black bears, and the mighty silver tip is neither more nor less than a mongrel of the brown and grizzly, partaking strongly of the natures of the two, but particularly of the latter. All the members of the species intermarry, and the silver tip is the king of the family.

This big fellow, springing from the grizzly and the brown, combines all the ferocity and tough strength of the former with the agility and stubbornness of the latter, each distinctive trait being more prominent in him and possessed to a greater degree than by the very animals from whom he borrows them.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Marriages	5
Apartments To Let	15	Meetings and Elections	13
Autumn Resorts	7	Miscellaneous	7
Bicycles	6	Pianos	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	14
City Flats To Let	15	Public Notices	15
City Houses To Let	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate Wanted	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Business Notices	5
Excursions	6	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	15
Instruction	7		
Legal Notices	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Miss Moulton.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinee, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
The Atlanta Exposition Opened.
On the Field of Chickamauga.
Lieut. Gov. Saxton Talks.
Republicans and the Excise Laws.
Cholera Raging in the Far East.
Society Women Fined $3 Each.
Gru's Nose Was Tweaked.
▲ Brooklyn Church Disturbed.

Page 2
The Shepard State Delegates.

Page 3
Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Page 5
Arrests Made in Havana.
Progress of Ku-Cheng Trials.
American Cable Line to Hawaii.
Cubans Taken on the Lark.

Page 6
All Railroads May Charge for Bicycles.

Page 7
Arrivals from Europe.

Page 8
Brewers Have a Picnic.
Good Government Club Convention.
To Open the University Buildings.

Page 9
Politics in the State.
Differ with Magistrate Cornell.
Tammany and the Germans.
Heavy Sentence for a Milk Dealer.
A $750,000 Fire in Indianapolis.
"Uncle Josey" Field Happy.

Page 10
Contesting Delegates in Queens.
Princeton College's New Year.

Page 11
The Commercial World.

Page 12
In the Financial Markets.

Page 13
More Letters About the Yacht Races.
Lawyer Kept His Hat on in Court.

Page 14
Contest Over Mrs. J. B. Atkinson's Will.
News of the Railroads.
Hudson River Fishermen Organized.
Outlawed Complaints Found.
Union League Club Garbage.
Theatrical Gossip.

Page 15
"Jack" Joyner's War Whoop.
Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Page 16
Jersey's Republican Convention.
Charges Against Capt. Strauss.
Police Board Approves Election Lists.
Charges William Weedon with Perjury.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	70	70	68
6 A. M.	69	68	68
9 A. M.	68	66	67
12 M.	68	68	66
4 P. M.	67	70	73
6 P. M.	67	78	75
9 P. M.	66	75	73
12 P. M.	67	72	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....70.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....66.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Republican State Convention, having declared in favor of the "maintenance of the Sunday laws" and made it clear that that means insisting upon the prohibition of all liquor selling on Sunday throughout the State, regardless of local sentiment in any community, which is the only question affecting Sunday laws that has been raised, it becomes desirable to have the real issue clearly defined and resolutely adhered to in the canvass, the result of which may be determined by it. That issue is not any kind or degree of restriction upon liquor selling or any kind or degree of Sunday observance, but the right of the people of a local community to settle for themselves a question affecting their interests and well-being in a variety of ways peculiar to themselves.

The provision of the present excise law which forbids liquor selling on Sunday, except by innkeepers and druggists in a certain limited way, has been productive of much evil on account of the failure to enforce it in the cities of the State. In this city it was the prime cause of the corruption and blackmail which infected the Police Department for years, and of political abuses that were far-reaching. At present this provision is being enforced honestly and systematically, with the result of much confusion in regard to public sentiment and to the consequences that may be produced upon municipal administration in the future. In Brooklyn, Buffalo, and most of the other large cities it is not enforced, and we have the spectacle of public officials violating their oaths and disregarding their duty, and a cultivation of disrespect for law that is perilous to society.

Local option, or "home rule," in this particular matter is advocated, not because it would result in open saloons or liquor selling on Sunday in one city or other, for it might not, but because it would fix the responsibility for the enforcement of law upon local authorities and bring to their support the only public sentiment by which they are affected. It is certainly true that where the enforcement of law is vested in local authorities it will depend in the long run upon the public sentiment of the community which determines the choice of those authorities. The present Police Board will enforce the existing law so long as it is their sworn duty to do so, but unless public opinion supports the law the time will come when it will insist upon a different Police Board, which could be obtained only by an overturning of the whole municipal administration. If public opinion does support the law, there will be great advantage in having it ascertained and declared by a popular vote. Not only would the authorities have an enormous moral support which they now lack, but they would have an assurance that they were not imperiling the whole government of the city. If, on the other hand, the "popular mandate" should be for a less rigid form of Sunday regulation, we could have a complete enforcement and observance of law without disturbing the administration of the general affairs of the city.

It is not alone in this city that respect for law would be assured. The people of Brooklyn, of Buffalo, of Rochester, and of other cities would have a chance to say whether they were in favor of a "side-door policy" or not. It is better that they should have it without hypocrisy and false pretense, without a sneaking violation of law and a general breaking of official oaths. If they were not in favor of it they could put an end to it, and could stop the sale of liquor on Sunday by holding their authorities to a faithful performance of duty. The "interests of morality and labor" do not require the continuance of an evasion or open violation of law or the stimulating of corruption and blackmail among politicians and public officers. They will be better served by adjusting the law to the sentiment of the community upon which its enforcement depends, and this can only be accomplished by an exercise of local option. That is the issue before the people now, not the general maintenance of Sunday laws. The Democratic Convention, which meets at Syracuse next week, should make this plain, and insist upon making the contest upon the real question at stake, which is a question of local "home rule."

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The report from Madrid, by way of London, that Gen. Martinez Campos has declared the Cuban insurrection to be far more serious than at the date of his last report may not be true. But it is so circumstantial and intrinsically so probable that its statement will be generally accepted as the fact.

The manifesto of the Spanish Premier, to whom the report was said to be addressed, is at any rate authentic. Official Spaniards seldom seem to be adroit in appealing to public opinion, and this appeal is no exception to the rule. Canovas del Castillo does not admit that the Cuban insurgents have any grievances, and consequently holds out no promise of redress. To him the insurgents, who have possession of half the island, excepting the seaports, are simply wicked and wanton rebels, moved, to use the old law term, by the instigation of the devil, and having no object but robbery, arson, and murder. Wherefore the Spanish Government will utterly subdue and extirpate them. Wherefore also it would be a great outrage for any nation to accord to them belligerent rights, and the main object of this manifesto is to prevent such an acknowledgment.

The means are not adapted to the end. The state of things officially set forth is not credible. A whole population which has been justly governed does not go into rebellion for nothing. Moreover, the policy avowed by the Spanish Government will not win the sympathy of the people of the United States. On the contrary, it will provoke a unanimous response of indignation against Spain and of sympathy with Cuba. Cuba subjugated by Spain, ruled and exploited for Spain only, with every "foolish" aspirant for reform banished out of the country, with "death or deportation" for all opponents, would be as a carcass floating near our Southern shores instead of a healthy and vigorous neighbor endowed with lavish liberality by nature, and bound to us by reciprocal wants and benefits. The realization of the Spanish programme means the permanent ruin of Cuba, and with it the destruction of our trade with the island. We have seen what restraints and discriminations have been established by Spain to turn the entire commerce of Cuba to Spain to the detriment of the island itself, at a time when the parent country was still under promise to give reform and increased liberties, and when she was still talking of both. It requires no effort of the imagination to realize what her legislation and action are apt to be after the triumph of such a programme of force and brutality.

But there is in the fate of Cuba a higher principle involved than the question of material interests. There are at stake the great interests of humanity and of liberty which have always ruled the feelings of the American people. These principles rise higher than the technical rules of international law. "Summum jus, summa injuria" was a dictum of the Romans, who were not a sentimental people. It may, in fact, be said that most of the great departures in the history of nations have been deviations from the technical lines drawn in the name of international law. The American people are essentially a law-abiding and law-respecting people, and their respect extends to international obligations. But Cuba's heroic struggle and the brutal determination expressed by Spain may raise the question where the international obligation lies.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

The decision which the Court of Appeals has promised to file on the 27th, Friday of next week, will settle the question of the validity of the annexation of a part of Westchester County to this city, and with it the question of putting the annexed area into an Assembly district. It will be remembered that neither the Aldermen of this city nor the Supervisors of Westchester County included it in their apportionment.

According to the decisions rendered by Supreme Court Justices and by the General Term, the Aldermen were right and the Supervisors were wrong, but they all held that the annexation was valid. They say that the Legislature could not modify the apportionment as fixed in the Constitution. The Twenty-first Senate District must continue to be "all that part of the City and County of New-York not heretofore described," as it was when the Constitution took effect, and the Twenty-second must "consist of the County of Westchester" as it was then, and each of these must be divided into Assembly districts according to the rule laid down in the Constitution.

On the other hand, it was held that the prescriptions in regard to the apportionment, which must hold good until the next State census has been taken, in 1905, did not affect the power of the Legislature to change county lines and set off territory from one county or town and add it to another so far as administrative purposes are concerned. The annexed area had become a part of New-York City, but did not cease to belong to the Twenty-second Senate District.

If these decisions should not be upheld by the Court of Appeals, so far as the validity of the annexation is concerned, there would be some interesting results. Not only would the city be divested of the administrative control it has already assumed and the town Governments be restored, but the whole Greater New-York scheme would be blocked for ten years. If the Senate and judicial districts, as fixed by county lines at the beginning of the present year, cannot remain unchanged while the county lines themselves are changed with reference to local administrative purposes, then a power of the Legislature which has nothing to do with apportionment or representation, and which is not specifically limited by the Constitution, can only be exercised when a new apportionment is made.

RAILROAD SPEED.

The official statement of Mr. Daniels of the New-York Central confirms the accounts already given by The Times, and makes it quite clear that the superiority in railroad speed has passed to this side of the Atlantic. He shows that the claim of certain English roads to run regular trains faster than the Empire State Express is not borne out by the latest time tables of these roads. Even if it were, he properly points out that a continuous and regular service of at least some months would be necessary to support the claim. As to spurts and special performances, there is no doubt that men have traveled faster for a mile and for four hundred miles, on special occasions, in this State than men have ever traveled in Great Britain.

As we have said before, these feats are worth accomplishing, even when they do not seem to lead to anything immediately practical. They are extreme tests of the perfection of roadbed, rolling stock, and discipline. Of course, except in the more populous parts of this country, it does not pay to bring these things to such perfection. That it can be done anywhere in this country in competition with European lines is surprising and gratifying when we consider that the main element involved is labor, and that labor is so much dearer here than there. That the roads with which the greatest and most successful pains have been taken in these respects are also among the best paying railroad properties in the country is again matter for especial gratification, since it shows that the most costly maintenance on a very busy line is also the most economical.

AN EMINENT ENGLISH ENGINEER.

Most people who have any notion at all of the great work that has been done in utilizing for industrial purposes the water power of Niagara have been of the opinion that for the accomplishment of that result there was necessary and there was obtained a singular and unprecedented combination of capital, enterprise, scientific knowledge, and technical skill, and that these were gathered from all parts of the civilized world. That impression was produced by the recent publication of a special number of an engineering magazine, of which one aim was to do full justice to everybody concerned in bringing about this wonderful result; and this was one of the specific objects of the opening paper on "The Use of the Niagara Water Power," by Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, a paper which is a model of lucid narration and exposition.

It appears, however, from the current number of Blackwood's Magazine that this impression is a delusion; that in fact the work was not national or international, but individual; that it was taken up and carried to a triumphant conclusion by one man, and that man George Forbes, Esq., C. E., in spite of every obstacle that American ignorance and stupidity could interpose to his success. There cannot be any mistake about this, for Mr. Forbes himself has said it in a wonderful article signed with his own name and entitled "Harnessing Niagara."

In order to appreciate the injustice that has been done to this great man by American prejudice, it is necessary to point out that not one of the papers containing the official accounts of the enterprise so much as refers to him as the sole author and finisher of the great work. Mr. Stetson says that the company, "under the advice of Prof. Rowland of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. George Forbes of London, and Prof. Sellers of Philadelphia, invited competitive plans and estimates for the development of its electrical power and of its transmission both locally and at Buffalo." Again, "the form of dynamo employed is that devised by the company's electrical engineer, Prof. George Forbes of London, * * * this special advantage having resulted from Prof. Forbes's happy idea of a dynamo in which the field magnets should revolve instead of the armatures." In Mr. Stilwell's paper on "Electric Power Generation at Niagara," it is mentioned that in the plans for the hydraulic plant Switzerland shows the way, while in the design of the great electric generators, the most powerful as yet produced, Great Britain is represented directly in the excellent general form of construction adopted, which was proposed by Prof. George Forbes." Also the company sent to Prof. Forbes a farewell letter, which they must have been really delighted to deliver, setting forth that they had had from him "the very highest scientific advice"; that "in the advocacy of the use of the alternating current and of low frequencies" he was "a pioneer," and that by his design for the dynamos he had relieved the company of one most embarrassing question in connection with the relation of the generator to the turbine.

Prof. Forbes, however, is a man who knows his value, and he has no notion of being damned with such disgustingly faint praise as this. He proceeds to supplement it as follows: "The letter from which I have made this extract attributes the splendid results which we attained to engineering skill. I am inclined to believe that they were fully as much the result of an exercise of tact, judgment, and forbearance, combined with firmness—qualities which I do not hesitate to say that both the officers of the company and myself recognized in each other." But it is quite plain that his admission of equality is a mere polite fiction, for in another place he says: "I had at times great difficulty in keeping the President and Vice President in hand. * * * On such occasions I would write to my millionaires and tell them that if they did not do what I told them they would be personally answerable to the Directors and shareholders for any disaster that might occur." Thus did the gentle Forbes go on exhibiting tact, judgment, and forbearance, combined with firmness, and getting himself beloved, and this present paper is a perfect pyrotechnical display of those qualities. "It is by no means an every-day occurrence," he observes, "for financial men in a great country like the United States to invite a foreigner to carry out one of the greatest works of modern times in any country." He explains this with his unfailing tact, judgment, and forbearance, combined with firmness. "There are two great mistakes commonly made as to Americans. One is that they are original inventors; the other is that they are humorous. Neither proposition is true," as Prof. Forbes goes on to show in detail, and he shows many things more, in addition to vindicating himself as the real author of the utilization of Niagara, and almost as the discoverer of America, for he writes about the country as if it had never been visited and described before. Whoever follows him through his account of how he harnessed Niagara can have no doubt that there ought to be a colossal statue of Prof. Forbes, C. E., somewhere about the works at Niagara, nor can he have any doubt what the material of the effigy ought to be.

THE NEW MILITARY PARK.

In extent, variety of natural features, multitude of monuments and historical tablets, facilities afforded to visitors, and, finally, in the importance of the events which it commemorates, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, formally dedicated this week, is fully worthy of the imposing ceremonies prepared for it. The fighting ground of the Chickamauga field alone exceeds, we believe, nine square miles in area, and to this has been added the crest of Missionary Ridge, forming the Confederate line of battle at Chattanooga, the road from Rossville to the Wauhatchie Valley, various roads at Chickamauga, ceded by Georgia and Tennessee, and, finally, certain detached tracts on the Chattanooga field, including the headquarters of Bragg, the knoll called Orchard Knob, and so on. The roads have been splendidly improved and the forest areas largely cleared of undergrowth, so that carriages can go almost everywhere. Steel observatories seventy feet high are erected at commanding points, while monuments and great numbers of historical tablets tell their stories, and hundreds of field pieces are permanently fixed where batteries were in action, and mounds of shells show where general officers fell. Add the configuration of the ground, with Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge dominating the scene, the broad Tennessee in the background, and forests, streams, and the town of Chattanooga playing a part, and it will be understood what an attractive "battle picture" is presented.

But it is also satisfactory to reflect that the series of engagements thus honored deserve this exceptional celebrity. Chattanooga, a railroad centre and a point of strategic importance, was the objective of Rosecrans's campaign of 1863. The battle of Chickamauga was fought beyond the town, and when Rosecrans, defeated, fell back into the latter, he was virtually under siege. The arrival of Grant to take command was followed by the capture of Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain, and then by that extraordinary storming of Missionary Ridge, in which the voluntary action of the Union troops, far outrunning orders or any expectations, carried the ridge and threw Bragg back into Georgia.

Chickamauga was not so decisive in its results as Gettysburg, incomparably the greatest battle ever fought on this continent. The Union loss alone at Gettysburg is put by Phisterer at 23,186, including 2,834 killed and 13,709 wounded, and the Confederate loss at 31,621. However, one careful estimate gives the Union loss at Chickamauga as 16,179, allowing 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, and 4,774 prisoners or missing, and the Confederate as 17,804, with 2,389 killed, 13,412 wounded, and 2,003 missing. Beyond doubt it was stubbornly fought, and its losses were greater than those of Shiloh, and greater, at least on the Union side, than those of Murfreesborough. Visitors who once wore the gray can now point out how, thirty-two years ago, despite the magnificent stand of the lion-hearted Thomas, they at length swept the field at Chickamauga, and Union veterans can show how, a little more than two months later, they turned the tables and thus carried off the final laurels of the campaign.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, who is neither a maniac nor an imbecile, writes in this week's issue of Truth as though he were a combination of both. "It is simply false," he declares, "to say that the Defender was hampered equally with the Valkyrie III. The Captains of the steamboats took care that that was not the case." Certainly no man in his senses could make a statement so ludicrously absurd, or which betrays not only gross ignorance of yachting rules and conditions, as they exist here and everywhere else, but which shows that Mr. Labouchère has not taken the trouble to inform himself in even the slightest degree as to what really took place here during the recent lamentable attempts, on the one side to win and on the other to defend, that famous cup, for the sake of which so many good English pounds and American dollars have been spent. However reprehensible may have been the conduct of the steamboat Captains—and there is no doubt that sometimes it was bad enough—they have always been justly credited heretofore with a fine impartiality as to which boat they interfered with, whose rights they infringed, or whose chances they impaired. The leading yacht naturally gets the worst of it when any crowding occurs after a race is under way, for all interest then centres in her. On one occasion, and for reasons too well known to need repetition, the Valkyrie was ahead and suffered somewhat from the attendant fleet's too close proximity. That her nationality had anything to do with this fact is, or ought to be, inconceivable. The editor of Truth, if he absolutely must defend the course of his compatriot, would better stick to the lobster-salad theory of Admiral Montagu, or to the endangered crew excuse put forward by the noble Earl himself. Those explanations have at least the merit of being funny.

NEWPORT'S SOCIAL WHIRL

Season Unusually Lively—Lord Dunraven and His Daughters at Functions—Fishing—Notables Go and Come.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—For September it was socially unusually busy to-day.

Mrs. Townsend Burden gave a dance at Fairlawn for young people. It was a very informal affair, and was preceded by a dinner. There were present the Ladies Wyndham-Quin, Lord Dunraven's daughters; Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Brooks, Miss Grace Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the Duke of Marlborough, Miss Preston, Miss Post, Paul A. Andrews, Miss Barger, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Whitehouse, Harry Whitehouse, Miss Sands, Miss Morgan, Miss Fair, Walter S. Andrews, Miss Gammell, Center Hitchcock, P. H. Duryea, Miss Brice, Walter K. Brice, Miss Hoffman, Ellis Hoffman, and Milton Barger. Dancing was in the ballrooom.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner, the guests later going over to Mrs. Burden's dance. Mrs. S. F. Barger and Mrs. John L. Cadwalader entertained at luncheon.

Lord Dunraven tried his hand at mackerel fishing to-day, and was most successful. He went out on Ogden Goelet's steam yacht, White Ladye, this afternoon, accompanied by Ogden Goelet, Miss Wilson, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Lord Dunraven's daughters, and Col. Paget. The company lunched aboard the yacht, and fished ten miles out at sea.

This evening Lord Dunraven dined with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, en famille.

Royal Phelps Carroll, Woodbury Kane, Whitney Warren, J. Neilson Howard, and Thomas Hitchcock went out fishing on the Navahoe.

Miss Carroll of Maryland is the guest of her brother, Royal Phelps Carroll. Miss Alice Strong of New-York is the guest of Mrs. James Stillman. Other arrivals to-day include Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and J. J. Wysong, who return to their cottages from New-York; Dr. Terwilliger of Minneapolis, J. P. Larrabee and Mrs. Rose Hill of Boston. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee and Miss Satterlee, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, went to New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are soon to make a visit to Stockbridge, Mass.

Arrivals to-day at Conanicut include Dr. W. A. Watson of New-York, W. A. Newton, W. E. A. Legg of Boston; F. C. Mauran, Hoylton, Penn.

Prof. Wisner talked on the son of Napoleon III. at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clews this morning.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Crosby—Grew.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—The most notable marriage of the season, in point of interest for the Summer colony of the North Shore, was solemnized here to-day.

The bridegroom, Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby, and the bride, Henrietta Marian Grew, daughter of Henry Sturgis Grew, of Boston and Manchester, are related to leading families in Boston and New-York, and are held in high esteem and affectionate regard for their sterling personal qualities.

The marriage service was in the beautiful little Unitarian church, which was decorated for the occasion with hydrangea, lilies, and laurel. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Brooke Hereford and the Rev. D. F. Lamson of this town.

The best man was John T. Burnett, and the two bridesmaids Miss Angelica Crosby and Miss Corinna Shattuck.

The bride was conducted to the altar and given in marriage by her father. They were preceded on the wedding march by the two bridesmaids. Mr. Crosby was supported by his best man.

The bridal robe was of cream duchesse satin, the trimming of rich pointe de Venise lace. The train was irregular, and of full length, the corsage high, and the sleeves of full length. The veil, which in length nearly equaled the train of the gown, was of finest tulle, and was secured in place by an aigrette of diamonds. The bridesmaids wore gowns of pink dotted silk mulle, and white chiffon hats adorned with white ostrich plumes and pink ribbons.

The ushers were Messrs. George F. Keyes, Philip Codman, H. S. Blake, N. F. Robb, G. T. Goldthwaite, R. J. Clark, H. R. Bishop, H. R. Dalton, William Amory, E. W. Grew, S. D. Parker, and Quincy M. Shaw, Jr.

Oakshott—Leggat.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 18.—At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, Miss Elizabeth Strathern Leggat, daughter of Mr. Leggat of this city, became the wife of Arthur John Oakshott, son of ex-Mayor Oakshott of Liverpool, England.

The ceremony was performed by Principal Grant of Queens University, Kingston. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Leggat of Hamilton, Misses Julie and Nora Oakshott, Liverpool, and the Misses Gillies and Hendrie of Detroit. T. G. Mundey of London, England, was best man.

The bride was attired in heavy white duchesse satin, with full court train and fichu rose point Brussels lace. Her jewels were diamond pendants and a diamond marquise ring.

The list of presents was a very large one. Nearly 200 guests were present from London, England; New-York, Detroit, Toronto, and other American and Canadian cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakshott left for New-York and the Eastern States this evening for the honeymoon. Their future home will be at Poulton, Cheshire, England.

Sedition in India.

From The National Review.

It is impossible to read the Bengali newspapers without seeing that abuse of the Englishman and the Government has been adopted as a deliberate policy. Whether this arises from the hope of obtaining political concessions, or from sheer malice, it is difficult to say. But often these papers will be full, from beginning to end, of nothing but the most outrageous attacks on the Government and its officials. Their accusations are often absolute lies. A clock-tower was built in Aligarh by public subscription. The Indian Mirror wrote to the effect that as this was erected by the subscriptions of Hindus and Mohammedans, the garden adjacent to it ought to be devoted to their recreation, whereas the English officials had monopolized the ground for their own lawn tennis; the truth being that the garden had been given to the exclusive use of native lawn tennis clubs.

Lady Dufferin was abused for starting a fund for giving medical help to Indian ladies in zenanas. When the Government passed the Age of Consent bill, a most humane measure for protecting child wives under the age of twelve, the opportunity of exciting the religious passions of the people against the Government was eagerly embraced by these heartless agitators. The orators on platforms lost their heads in the flow of their own eloquence. "We can no longer, if this wicked bill is passed," cried one of them, "sin by living in this sinful land. Let us take our aged fathers and aged mothers and sail to another shore." He did not specify which. The Government was obliged to prosecute the most widely-read Bengali print for absolute sedition.

Now what are the natural effects of this continuous stream of unmerited abuse? In the first place, to embitter the minds of Englishmen against the natives; in the second, to spread sedition and encourage the ignorant to a repetition of the horrors of the Mutiny, in which the brave races of Upper India would suffer untold miseries, while the timid editors of Calcutta would remain comfortably in their bungalows protected by British troops.

Special Election in Rhode Island.

A special election is to be held in the State of Rhode Island on Wednesday, Sept. 25, upon a proposed constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of State officers and members of the Legislature, such elections to be held on the first Wednesday of April in each alternate year, and the officers then elected to hold their offices for two years from the last Tuesday in May next succeeding the day of their election.

The proposed amendment also provides that the State Senate shall consist of one member from each town or city in the State; that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside, but shall have the right to vote only in case of equal division of the members, and that the House of Representatives shall never exceed seventy-two members, but each town or city shall be entitled to at least one member, and no town or city shall have more than one-sixth the whole number of members to which the House is limited.

FOR SELLING HIS EMPLOYER'S OATS

Detectives Arrest John Stegman, Who Worked for a Meat Firm.

Acting Captain Steinkamp, with two detectives, went to Thirty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue yesterday afternoon to watch for a man whom they supposed was stealing oats from the meat firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue. For three months past the firm has been missing hundreds of dollars' worth of feed while in transport from freight cars to its place of business.

The Acting Captain and his detectives watched John H. Stegman, a truck driver for the firm, who was hauling oats from a car at the foot of West Thirty-ninth Street. When Stegman arrived with a load of oats opposite 426 West Thirty-ninth Street last night, he stopped his horses and received money from John Hoffman, a peddler, who has a stable in the rear of that number. Stegman then delivered several bags of oats to Albert Hill, another peddler, of 434 West Thirty-ninth Street, which he was to take to Hoffman's stable.

Just as Hill had shouldered a bag of oats the Captain and his men arrested Stegman, Hoffman, and Hill. Twenty persons, friends of the prisoners, set upon the policemen, threw stones, and made other efforts to assault them. The policemen drew their clubs, and were then able to march the prisoners to the East Fifty-first Street station.

AMERICANS EXPELLED FROM CUBA

John A. Sowers Was Arrested and Imprisoned Without Cause.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 18.—John A. Sowers, an American and prominent sugar planter for the past thirty years, living in Sagua La Grande, passed through this city to-night, having been ordered out of Cuba by Martinez Campos Aug. 27. Mr. Sowers was arrested for no cause whatever and imprisoned for ten days, after which he was released. Twenty-four hours were given to him to leave the country.

His integrity and probity are undisputed. He feels indignant over his treatment, and says the Spanish Government has begun a system of persecution unheard of in the annals of war.

A Good-Natured Emperor.

From The North American Review.

It was a few evenings before the Emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. Gen. de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said, aloud, lighting a cigarette; "in a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless Providence and the Lunacy Commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the General went upstairs to the Empress's drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the Emperor came up to him with a smile. "My dear General," he remarked, quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the Empress."

That did not suit the General's book at all, but he did not utter a word in defence; he only bowed. He was, in fact, too astonished at his comment having reached the ears of the Emperor so soon. As far as he was aware, no servant had entered the room while he was there. He was, then, reluctantly compelled to conclude that an equal had played the part of tell-tale, and that alone would convey a fair idea of the code of honor that obtains among the immediate entourage of the sovereigns. Nevertheless, he was not going to be left out of the fighting, so on the 14th of May he simply had his horses and baggage taken to the imperial train, selected a seat in an empty compartment, and only showed his face at Marseilles. The Emperor merely smiled and held out his hand. This is a sample of the Emperor's amiability, of his willingness to let bygones be bygones.

When Stambuloff Held the Bank.

From The Saturday Review.

I had looked in late after dinner at the British Agency, expecting only to find the usual skittle billiards and backgammon in progress. To my surprise I found the card-room more crowded than I had ever seen it before. Not only the usual attachés, but a bevy of Ministers and officers were crowded around the table. M. Stambuloff was taking a bank at baccarat. There must have been over £500 in the bank, besides a stack of I. O. U.s—more or less worthless. The banker's eyes glistened in a way which showed he was taking the game very seriously. He kept his hands over the pack, clutching it in a nervous way, which would certainly never have been permitted in any French club. He twisted the cards out with a curious jerk, and when he had to turn a card up he slapped it violently—I suppose in order to show he was in high spirits. I have never known him talk so much. Usually he was the most taciturn of men.

His luck was truly phenomenal. I have never seen so many eights and nines at a time before. At last the stakes against him became so small that he threw the cards on the floor with impatience, and then asked, with an air of magnificence, what everybody would drink. This surprised me, for it was a matter much commented upon that no one who went to see him ever got so much as a glass of tea out of him, and that though both he and M. Grekoff had an extra allowance from the Sobraje for entertaining the foreign representatives. Both Ministers, however, while accepting every invitation which came in their way, made no return, but simply put their savings by. The extent of M. Stambuloff's savings is another matter, which is very hotly disputed.

How Eugenie Dressed.

From The Century.

The Empress usually wore a velvet of rich dark colors, which were particularly becoming to her exquisitely fair complexion. The Emperor liked to see her richly dressed, and often objected to the extreme simplicity of her morning attire, which, it must be acknowledged, was often too fanciful to be appropriate to her high position. Everything she wore was well made and perfectly neat; her hair was beautifully dressed; but she liked the comfort of loose garibaldi bodices of red flannel with a plain black silk skirt over a red flannel underskirt, all of which was concealed when she went out by a handsome cloak and the fur coverings of the open carriage.

I have seen her wear within the palace a tight jacket of knitted black wool, with a gray border, over the silk and crape dress which she wore as second mourning for her sister, the Duchess of Alva. It was a sort of wrap which one would expect to see on the shoulders of some old crone bending over her fire, rather than on the graceful figure of the beautiful Empress of the French. I might quote other instances; such as a loose jacket of a small black and white check, bordered with red flannel, &c.

Russia, England, India.

From The Quarterly Review.

India is admittedly the brightest jewel in Queen Victoria's crown, but it is

ARRESTS MADE AT HAVANA

Seventeen Persons Presumably Guilty of Political Offenses.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA BARBARA

Castelar and Sagasta Differ About the Necessity for Reinforcements in Cuba — Division of Campos's Labor.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Seventeen persons who, it is believed, are accused of political offenses, were arrested in this city this morning.

The Spanish transport steamer Santa Barbara arrived here to-day with additional troops from Spain. She was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd of people who had gathered to welcome her.

Cable dispatches from Madrid of Sept. 12 refer to a disagreement between Señores Castelar and Sagasta, the latter being of opinion that there is no further necessity for sending more troops to Cuba. In his view he is supported by the Liberals, or Opposition. They claim that the island can be pacified without any more sacrifices by Spain.

Señor Castelar holds a view diametrically opposed to that of Sagasta and his followers. Many general officers in Spain have sharply criticised the military organization in Cuba. Opinion is general that the Major General commanding—Gen. Martinez Campos—in his dual civil and military rôle has too much to do. As Generalissimo and Captain General of Cuba, he is responsible for everything in civic and military circles. Madrid is of opinion that Spain should send one or two Lieutenant Generals to relieve him of the mere governing side of his dual calling.

Cable advices, this day made public, refer to a project of dividing this Captaincy General into two districts—two distinct military and civic departments. If the plan is accepted by the Spanish Government, it is believed that one district will be offered to Gen. Maclas and the other to Gen. Gamin. This would involve other changes in the Spanish West Indies, when Gen. Barges would take command in Puerto Rico.

The necessity of such a scheme is recognized here. It is said that it originated with Gen. Martinez Campos.

The reports received here recently as to the mobilization of the Third Army Corps of 25,000 men have this day been confirmed by cable dispatches. They will be embarked early in January, or the middle of the cool season.

In Madrid a Ministerial crisis is believed to be imminent. The resignations of Ministers Robledo and Bosch are hinted at.

It is reported that Señores Canovas and Sagasta have agreed on a bill which will be submitted to the Deputies. It deals exclusively with the Cuban issue. They fully expect that it will meet the views of Conservatives and Liberals.

Premier Canovas, in the event of a crisis, will offer the Presidency of the Cortes to Señor Romero Robledo.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO'S PLAN.

Not Surprising from a Statesman Who Defended the Inquisition.

An American gentleman who has just arrived from an extensive tour through Spain, and who has many connections in official circles there, and is supposed to be well informed about Spanish matters, was seen yesterday in regard to the war manifesto of the Spanish Prime Minister Señor Canovas del Castillo.

"I am not at all surprised," said he, "that such a manifesto has been issued by Canovas del Castillo. I know that for the last six weeks he has been considering and consulting with some of his most intimate friends the advisability of adopting a firmer policy, as he calls it, in conducting the Cuban war. And if he has deferred its announcement until now, it has been because he was advised that the Spanish army in Cuba was not in a condition to carry it into effect. Señor Canovas del Castillo is one of the most learned men of Spain and one of her best statesmen; but his ideas about Cuba, and, in fact, about America in general, are no better than those of the commonest of his countrymen. On the other hand, he is a conservative pur sang and a stanch believer in the old political methods of Spain. He is one of those learned Spaniards who are fully convinced that the present ruinous state of the nation is entirely due to the adoption of modern methods, and would gladly retrograde to those of four hundred years ago. He is and has always been a champion of the Inquisition, and in many of his public lectures has most warmly defended it and attempted to show that that institution, far from having been an obstacle to Spanish intellectual development, was a national blessing, for it rooted out all the germs of religious innovations, secured religious unity, and with it national peace and tranquillity. Coming from a defender of the Inquisition, the manifesto should not surprise anybody. And you may be sure that he intends that it shall be carried out to the very letter, fully believing that he is performing a great public duty. And, furthermore, he will be fully supported by the majority of his countrymen, who are yet believers in stern measures and are fully convinced that, Cuba and its people being their property, they are at liberty to employ any means which in their judgment will be effective in subduing the revolutionists and so securing to Spain her property. Martinez Campos may not have faith in that policy; but that matters little; he will have to obey, and at all events he will close his eyes to the acts of his officers, who are quite in sympathy with the savage scheme of Canovas del Castillo. As to the results of such a cruel policy, I have no doubt that it will have no other than that of making the revolution more general and compelling the Cubans to fight to the bitter end and succeed in throwing off the Spanish yoke."

CUBANS TAKEN ON THE LARK.

Indignation at Their Arrest Expressed by Key West People.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 18.—The thirty-three Cubans who were on board the schooner Lark, seized by the revenue cutter Winona off Pine Key yesterday, were released on bonds this morning. E. H. Gato and Carlos Recio, two wealthy Cubans, are the bondsmen.

The hearing of the men is set for to-morrow before United States Commissioner Julius Otto. Many citizens, Cubans and Americans, are indignant at the action of the Federal authorities in depriving these men of their liberty. They have, these indignant persons say, violated no law of the United States or of any State. The vessel on which these men were found had neither arms nor munitions of war. It was very scantily provided with provisions, having barely enough for three days. It is thought absurd that these men were bound for Cuba on the Lark.

The schooner Osceola, which arrived here to-day, reports the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito to be at anchor inside the Florida reefs, near Pine Key, forty miles from Key West. Her boats, with armed crews, are on the islands, presumably searching for the arms reported to be secreted on the islands by Cuban filibusters and their agents.

The cutters Winona and Morrill are both here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Two dispatches were received at the Spanish Legation this morning from the Spanish Consuls at Key West and Tampa, Fla., announcing the seizure of the schooner Lark for engaging in a filibustering expedition. A representative of the Spanish Legation sent the information to the Department of State, adding that the contemplated expedition of the Lark was but a "small part of a vast plan" on foot to land arms, ammunition, and men in Cuba to assist the rebels.

Two men named Thomas Callazo and Enrique are mentioned as being leaders in the Lark and similar expeditions. The United States Government will redouble its vigilance along the Florida coast to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving this country for Cuba in violation of our neutrality laws.

PARIS LENDS MONEY TO SPAIN.

In Return for Credit a Prominent Part in Cuban Loan Promised.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Cuba saying that the funds used in the efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba have hitherto been drawn from the Bank of Spain, but that the Government has now made arrangements with Parisian bankers to open a credit of £4,000,000 for six months, renewable for another six months at 5 per cent. interest.

In return for this credit the bankers are to get a prominent part in a Spanish-Cuban loan when the island shall have been pacified.

Trial of Cubans in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 18.—Five witnesses were examined in the United States Court, in the trial of the Cubans, this afternoon. No material facts were brought out, the testimony bearing solely on the movement of the tug which took the Cubans to New-Jersey, and to the arms and ammunition found upon the party.

PROGRESS OF KU-CHENG TRIALS.

Minister Denby and Consul General Jernigan Report Satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The State Department this morning received cable information from China effectually disproving the accuracy of dispatches recently published alleging that the work of the commission engaged in the investigation of the Ku-Cheng massacre had been blocked by the refusal of the Chinese to execute those found guilty unless all future demands should be waived.

Minister Denby has cabled to the department that seven men implicated in this outrage have been convicted and executed. This was corroborated in a dispatch a few hours later from Consul General Jernigan, in which he said that the decapitation took place this morning. Minister Denby reports that the commission is still at work and making as rapid progress as possible under the peculiar conditions found in China. There is good reason to believe that further executions will promptly follow convictions.

The Cheng-Tu commission has not been fully organized, but Mr. Denby says satisfactory headway is being made. He expects to see this commission actively at work within a reasonable time.

Minister Yang Yu of the Chinese Legation called at the department this morning and had a short conference with the Secretary. The Minister was without advices himself, and only knew of the action of his Government after it had been communicated to him at the department.

WILL NOT PUNISH THE VICEROY.

Against the British Consul, Chinese Authorities Shield Officials.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the British Consul, the authorities refuse to punish the Viceroy and other exalted officials who are deemed responsible for the Ku-Cheng massacres.

No attempt was made, however, to hinder the execution at Ku-Cheng yesterday of the seven prisoners who had been convicted of participation in the massacres.

A SECOND LOAN FOR CHINA.

Russian Financiers Are Trying to Establish a Bank in Pekin.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette in St. Petersburg informs his paper that a second Chinese loan, guaranteed by Russia and France, will be concluded in November, France undertaking to find the money. German financiers refuse to take any part of the loan.

Russian agents have gone to Pekin to negotiate for the establishment of a Russo-Chinese bank in that city.

MADAGASCAR'S EXECUTIVE ANGER.

Three Secretaries to the Prime Minister Killed as Francophiles.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Tageblatt has a dispatch from a correspondent in Madagascar stating, under reserve, that Prime Minister Rainilaiarivony has had his three secretaries executed.

The unfortunate secretaries were accused by the Prime Minister of being friendly to the French.

Victor Emmanuel's Tomb Crowned.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The rifle societies and the various bodies of veterans, with banners, flags, and bands of music, marched in procession this morning and deposited a bronze crown upon the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel, in the Pantheon. An immense crowd of spectators were gathered around the Pantheon, adding to the imposing aspect of the ceremony. The foreign veterans, including the delegation from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Hammerstein's Extradition Asked for.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German Government has asked Austria for the extradition upon a charge of forgery of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly chief editor of the Kreuz Zeitung. It was supposed that he was in England, but he wrote from Sistrans, in the Tyrol, Sept. 16, to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, a letter defending himself against the charges brought against him.

Evidence of Lack of Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The statement of the Paris Journal that Ambassadors Eustis and Runyon were to exchange places is looked upon at the State Department as an exhibition of the peculiar absence of information that characterizes French newspapers. The story is simply a reproduction of a rumor published on this side of the ocean weeks ago and promptly denied.

National Line Directors Yield.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—The Directors of the National Line Steamship Company announce to-day that their proposal to wind up the affairs of the company and carry out their agreement with the Wilson Line, that the latter take over the National Company's business, having failed to obtain the vote of 85 per cent. of the shares at yesterday's meeting, they have decided to drop the whole matter.

Persons of Note Sail for America.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Clymer, mother-in-law of United States Ambassador Bayard, and Bancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis sailed from Liverpool on the steamer Teutonic to-day for New-York.

Gen. Gascoigne sails to-morrow on the Allan Line steamer Parisian for Canada, where he is to take command of the troops.

Moorish Pirates Rob a Felucca.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 18.—The British felucca Virgin de Los Angeles, which arrived here to-day, reports that while she was becalmed off Alhucenas, a small island off the coast of Morocco, a party of Arabs occupying eight boats boarded her and carried off part of her cargo. The Arabs also took $600 in specie which they found in the Captain's quarters.

French Claim on Minquier Islands.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—La Libre Parole asserts that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about to open negotiations with Great Britain asking for recognition of the rights of France over the Minquier islets, which have hitherto been claimed as part of the Island of Jersey.

Ten Years in Jail for Blackmail.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Geoffrey A. Perkins, calling himself a New-York lawyer, was convicted of blackmail Sept. 13 and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor to-day. Perkins falsely accused a coffee house keeper named Window and obtained sums of money from him.

A Bavarian Critic Cashiered.

MUNICH, Sept. 18.—The officers of the Court of Honor have expelled retired Lieut. Krafft of the Bavarian Army for defaming military officers in a pamphlet entitled "The Miseries of the Service."

Mount Vesuvius Alarming Naples.

NAPLES, Sept. 18.—Mount Vesuvius is becoming more actively eruptive, and the volume of lava thrown out threatens to overflow the roads leading to this city.

Cholera Epidemic in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Sept. 18.—There were forty-three deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

Ten days of delightful travel South for $55.—Gettysburg, Blue Mountain, Luray, Grottoes of Shenandoah, Natural Bridge, Richmond, and Washington. First Autumn tour Sept. 24. For tickets and reservations apply ticket agents Pennsylvania Railroad, or tourist agent, 1,196 Broadway.

LEFT HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT

Arthur E. Marsh Disappears from Springfield After Robbing His Employers of an Unknown Sum.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18.—Arthur E. Marsh, financial manager of the clothing firm of Charles E. Lynch of this city, and a humble-appearing man of rare intellectuality, has left this city under a cloud, and an expert is examining his books. The firm by which he was employed declines to state the amount of the alleged shortage.

Marsh, who served a sentence for embezzlement in the New-York State prison, is now in Philadelphia, and writes that he shall not return to Springfield.

Arthur E Marsh came to this city a stranger about six years ago, and entered the employ of the National Papeterie Company as bookkeeper. He had refined tastes, was a student of heavy literature, and of exceedingly pleasant address. In fact, everything about him would disarm suspicion. In appearance he was tall and spare, wore a mustache and beard, was of dark complexion, and walked with measured tread. He immediately identified himself with St. Michael's Cathedral, and because he was evidently a religious worker and unusually cultivated won the entire confidence of the late Bishop O'Reilly and Father Conaty, the rector of the parish. He said that his father was a scholar, and that he came of good parentage, and his appearance and conduct certainly did not betray him. He studied the Catholic religion with a zeal and earnestness of purpose that commended him to everybody in the city, not excluding those of the Protestant faith. Finally he was considered the principal layman of the parish, and he was always so kindly disposed and willing that whenever an altar boy was late or absent he would take his place.

As time went on he interested himself in the parochial schools, taught French literature in the Catholic evening schools, and made himself generally useful in all Catholic work. Mr. Marsh organized the St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city to assist the poor, and was President of the association, originating and carrying out many successful field days and entertainments. He was the prime mover in the New-England Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Societies, and co-operated with the Union Relief Association, and James H. Lewis, Overseer of the Poor, in dispensing charity during the recent panic. His prominence in this field of work made him well known in the Connecticut Valley.

About three or four years ago he entered the employ of Charles E. Lynch as financial manager and a mercantile agent, and had the implicit confidence of his employers. The firm ordered Mr. Marsh to take a vacation of two weeks, Sept. 4, and, although the trusted employe was reluctant about going, he yielded. During his absence Proprietor Lynch secured George P. Geer, an expert accountant of this city, to examine Marsh's books, but as the examination is not complete, he refuses to give the amount of the shortage. Mr. Lynch, however, says that it is a matter of money to him to wait until the investigation is finished before he moves in the case. He says that he has received no tidings from Marsh, although the latter has written to Father Conaty from Philadelphia, stating that he has secured a position there, and shall not return to Springfield. His family left for Philadelphia this week.

Arthur E. Marsh was sentenced Jan. 6, 1886, in this city, for grand larceny in the second degree, on his own confession. He was indicted on a charge brought by William C. Horan of the firm of Koch, Sons & Co., manufacturing stationers, of 391 Pearl Street, who accused him of taking a quantity of gold leaf valued at about $1,200. Marsh went to Europe in 1885, taking the gold leaf with him. He was met at Liverpool by an agent of Koch, Sons & Co., who accused him of the crime. Marsh, it is alleged, then confessed, and returned the gold leaf.

Marsh did not serve his full term in prison, as he was pardoned by the Governor of the State, on recommendation of clemency. Marsh had many warm friends in New-York.

It was said yesterday by a representative of Koch, Sons & Co. that Marsh had been employed a number of years past in Springfield. The firm, however, refuses to give any further information about him.

Former Cost of English Elections.

From The Saturday Review.

From a Parliamentary paper showing the total costs of the general elections of 1857 and 1859 much interesting information is to be derived as to the candidate's bill about the middle of the century, when the work of purification had begun, and had, in fact, been in progress for some years. The figures are given in a very crude form, the two sets being grouped together without any attempt, save in the case of Scotland, to give the grand totals or averages of any seat. We find, however, that in an English county the expense, when there was a contest, averaged about £9,000, and when there was no contest, £400 or £500.

In the Northern Division of Devonshire, in 1857, the account came to £13,722; in Dorset, in the same year, to £12,161; in South Durham, to £14,470; in Hereford, to £12,824; in Herts, to £8,490; in West Kent, to £6,800; in South Northampton, to £11,479, and in East Sussex to £10,311. There were fewer contests in 1859; but in that year the South Derbyshire election cost £12,383; the South Sussex, £13,572; the South Lancashire, £13,279, and the West Riding of Yorkshire as much as £24,621. The boroughs, in these same years, fluctuated considerably. At Cockermouth and in Devizes, where there were contests, the costs in 1857 were £78 and £77, respectively. On the other hand, the Brighton election in 1857 cost £4,265; Finsbury, £3,457, (£5,828 in 1859;) London, £7,578; Liverpool, £5,555; Manchester, £6,799.

Nectarines from Peaches.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. W. P. Winter of 826 North Carey Street several years ago planted a peach stone in his yard. It produced a tree, which has this year borne fruit for the first time. Instead of a peach the fruit is a fine nectarine of a yellowish green, richly striped with carmine colors. As early as 1741 mention was made of a peach tree producing nectarines. One instance is recorded where a nectarine tree at first bore fruit half nectarine and half peach, and subsequently bore a perfect peach. The Boston nectarine, an esteemed variety, is known to have originated from a peachstone. There are some thirty varieties of nectarines mentioned in nursery catalogues. They have a distinct flavor.

Houses in Demand in Washington.

From The Washington Times.

"A few months ago there were at least 6,000 houses with 'for rent' signs on them in this city. To-day it is safe to assume there is not one-sixth of that number," said a renting agent. "In all my business career I have never known the demand for houses to be greater at this season. Very few of the inquiries, however, come from residents of the city, and most of the people who are renting property this Fall seem to be strangers who are coming here to live. The next Congress is going to bring a great many new people to Washington, and they seem to be taking time by the forelock and securing their houses now rather than to wait until later in the season to look for them."

Unripened Tomatoes.

From Garden and Forest.

Prof. Massey of the North Carolina Experiment Station writes that when frost is imminent he gathers the green tomatoes, wraps them separately in paper, (old newspapers will answer,) and packs them in boxes, which are stored in a place just warm enough to be secure from frost, the object being to keep them, and not to ripen them. Then as the fruits are wanted a few are brought out at a time and placed in a warm position, where they will ripen in a few days. In this way he has kept his table supplied with sliced tomatoes up to midwinter.

A Big Piece of Coal.

From The Iron Age.

One of the largest single pieces of bituminous coal ever mined was shipped last week from California, Penn., to Atlanta, Ga., where it will form one of the most prominent features of the Pennsylvania exhibit. The block is 4 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches thick, and 8 feet 2 inches in length, the whole mass weighing eight tons. It was excavated at one-half mile depth in the mine.

Activity in the Mahoning Valley.

From The Iron Age.

Every mill, blast furnace, and factory in the Mahoning Valley is reported to be in operation, a state of things that has not been enjoyed for some time past.

Gen. Fitzgerald Leases Eagle's Rest.

Eagle's Rest, the country seat of the late John H. Iselin, near Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, has been leased by Frothingham & Fitzgerald to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Continued from Page 1

because of the failure of duty on the part of the jury. Our Government has afforded the most graceful recognition to the undoubted loyalty of the Southern people. Our Southern people know and appreciate the fact, and let no military staff of other nations, when it is taking into account the military power of this American Union, fail to estimate the full fighting strength of the men who wore the gray and the sons of their blood.

A Colored Leader's Speech.

Judge Speer was followed by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Chairman of the Woman's Board. Then Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., one of the leading colored men of this country, spoke on behalf of the Negro Board. He said, in part:

One-third of the population of the South is of the negro race. No enterprise seeking the material, civil, or moral welfare of this section can disregard this element of our population and reach the highest success. I but convey to you, Mr. President and Directors, the sentiment of the masses of my race, when I say that in no way have the value and manhood of the American negro been more fittingly and generously recognized than by the managers of this magnificent exposition at every stage of its progress. It is a recognition which will do more to cement the friendship of the two races than any occurrence since the dawn of our freedom.

Not only this, but the opportunity here afforded will awaken among us a new era of industrial progress. Ignorant and inexperienced, it is not strange that in the first three years of our new life we began at the top instead of the bottom; that the seat in Congress or the State Legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill; that the political convention or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden. There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all. If anywhere there are efforts tending to curtail the fullest growth of the negro, let these efforts be turned into stimulating, encouraging, and making him the most useful and intelligent citizen. Efforts or means so invested will pay a thousand per cent. interest.

As we present to you our humble effort at an exhibition of our progress, you must not expect overmuch; starting thirty years ago with the ownership here and there in a few quilts and pumpkins, and chickens, (gathered from miscellaneous sources,) remember that the path that has led us from these to the invention and production of agricultural implements, buggies, steam engines, newspapers, books, statuary, carving, paintings, the management of drug stores and banks has not been trodden without contact with thorns and thistles. While we take just pride in what we exhibit as a result of our independent efforts, we do not for a moment forget that our part in this exhibition would fall far short of our expectations but for the constant help that has come to our educational life, not only from the Southern States, but especially from Northern philanthropists, who have made their gifts a constant stream of blessing and encouragement.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle, rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is right and important that all privileges of the law be sought, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.

In conclusion, may I repeat that nothing in thirty years has given us more hope and encouragement, and nothing has drawn us so near to you of the white race, as the opportunity offered by this Exposition; and here, bending, as it were, over the altar that represents the results of the struggles of your race and mine, both starting practically empty-handed three decades ago, I pledge that in your effort to work out the great and intricate problem which God has laid at the doors of the South you shall have at all times the patient, sympathetic help of my race; only let this be constantly in mind—that, while, from representations in these buildings of the product of field, of forest, of mine, of factory, letters, and art, much good will come, yet far above and beyond material benefits will be that higher good, that, let us pray God will come in a blotting out of sectional differences and racial animosities and suspicions, and a determination, even in the remotest corner, to administer absolute justice, in a willing obedience among all classes to the mandates of law, and a spirit that will tolerate nothing but the highest equity in the enforcement of the law. This, coupled with our material prosperity, will bring into our beloved South a new heaven and a new earth.

The Dedicatory Ode.

Albert Howell, a prominent member of the Atlanta bar, read a stately ode written by Mr. Frank L. Stamton, the South's best-known poet of to-day. It was as follows:

Behold to-day the meeting of the lands
In pride and splendor, from far foreign strands,
Great State with State clasps hands!
Here, on this Southern soil, supreme and free,
Meet now no hostile bands;
But all flags wave where one of Liberty
Shakes stars down like the sands!
And from sky-cleaving towers
Time strikes the thrilling hours
Of golden promise for the years to be!

Behold to-day these towers, these temples! Yet,
More than the starriest dome or minaret
Near skies of azure met,
That which shall live while ages roll along—
Too glorious to forget—
States once at war, in union high and strong,
Whose sun shall never set!
And this picture wrought
Upon the age's thought:
How of man's sorrow God makes heaven's own song!

Here, though a city opens wide her gates,
This is no day of cities, but of States,
Supreme and crowned with progress! Here all Time
Gathers its glories in Georgian clime,
And sea to sea replies,
And from the farthest skies
The answering bells in one glad chorus chime:
"No North, no South—but a vast world sublime!"

Here where the cannon thundered, lo! the white
And royal rose of Peace, in living light!
See! how above the black breath of the guns
Flashes the splendor of serener suns!
Behold the fields, once desolate, renewed
With loftier life! The lordly land imbued
With statelier spirit! Cities (where the clods
Were trampled red by the avenging gods)
With skyward-pointing steeples! Every leaf
Is tincture now with glory—not with grief!
And the new South, brave-risen from the past,
Wears on her brow the diadem at last!
She speaks for Peace and Progress: She would say
To all the world: "Behold the morning's ray—
The black night rolled away!
Behold where Freedom with her sceptre stands—
Behold her and—obey!"
And with her richest jewels in her hands
She welcomes worlds to-day!
And not one breathing clod
But sends a prayer to God
To bind the Nations close with kindred bands!

She calls from fields where glad the toilers reap—
From hills thick-veined with treasure—o'er the deep
Where all the brave ships keep
Their foamy way in commerce with the world—
Where wild the sea-winds sweep:
"Let not the sails far from my shores be furled—
Let not the captains sleep
Till o'er the billows white
Shall flash the welcome light
Of my glad shores in splendid peace impearled."
Unto the North she cries: "Thy sister—I!"
Unto the East: "Above us bends one sky!"
Unto the West: "In union live or die!"
And for that closer union still she pleads—
Ready with heart and hand and noblest deeds,
In peace—in strife—
For death—for life,
Loyal to follow where Love's banner leads!

Sing it, ye seas, whose billows kiss the sky!
Sing it, ye mountains, from your summits high!
Sing it, ye dells and far, melodious vales!
Ring it, ye bells that echo on the gales.
Sing of a loftier and a larger life!
Sing of a world united after strife!
Sing of the light that dawns upon the blind!
And be this day, this hour
Pregnant with that high Power
Which closer brings the union of mankind!

Work of the Exposition.

An address by Gov. Atkinson of Georgia was read by George Brown. President Charles H. Collier of the Exposition Company then reviewed the work of building the exposition. He said:

The Cotton States and International Exposition owes its existence to a movement which was inaugurated at the most inauspicious period for such an enterprise to be found in the record of many years. Eighteen months ago the practical problem for almost every community seemed to be how to save what it had, rather than to acquire new elements of strength. The whole country was in a state of depression and anxiety; business was almost stagnant; the pulse of industrial life beat low.

Fortunately for Atlanta, however, she had among her sons many whose faith in her and in the country had remained unshaken, even by the severe conditions that then prevailed, and in confident anticipation of a better day soon to come they suggested and set on foot the movement which has led up to this event. The courage, the zeal, the defiance of difficulties, the indomitable energy which have ever characterized this people were exhibited in scarcely higher degree when they so rapidly rebuilt Atlanta from the ashes of war than they are in the history of this exposition.

But the unanimity, the ardor, and the liberality of Atlanta alone could never have made possible what we behold to-day. To the co-operation of many States and cities, to various foreign nations, to industrial, scientific, and social organizations, to individual enterprises and inventive genius, to thrifty manufacturers far and near, to artists and artisans, to the tireless devotion and exhaustless ingenuity of heroic women, to the powerful aid of the press and the generous favor of the Federal Government we must attribute the variety and splendor of this exhibition. The occasion demands a special acknowledgment of our debt to the press. The newspapers throughout the United States have given their cordial and incessant support to our undertaking.

To the Federal authorities we are also greatly beholden. When the indorsement and aid of the Government were sought there was a response which proved that though we are divided geographically into States and sections we are in heart and purpose an indivisible people.

The advancement of the race and the adoption of truer ideals have enabled us to profit inestimably by that expanding force in our civilization—the genius of woman. The part it plays here is large, and the way for women who must needs struggle with the world will be widened by the triumphs of feminine capacity and skill which are here arrayed.

In justice to ourselves, as well as to them, we have invited the co-operation of our negro fellow-citizens. They have accepted the responsibility of a department of their own, and have filled it with proofs of the progress they have made as free men. While the city which originated it and enlisted the support necessary to its realization will naturally be its chief beneficiary, the effects of this great industrial demonstration will be confined to no city, to no State, nor to any one nation.

The work begun beneath the frown of adverse fortunes has reached its completion under the smile of heaven upon our common country. Everywhere plenteous harvests, reviving commerce, industrial activity, restored confidence, capital busy in new enterprises, labor abundantly employed and reaping increased rewards, all sections of the country welded together in the bonds of common interest and the ardor of a broad patriotism. Surely we have a propitious hour for the beginning of this great triumph of peace to which we have invited all mankind.

When Mr. Collier concluded his speech, he called Gray Gables, which had direct wire communication by the Western Union line with the Auditorium. This was the signal that all was ready. President Cleveland touched the electric button, and the electric spark started the ponderous engines in Machinery Hall. Then a pandemonium of noise followed, and the exposition was formally open.

STARTED FROM GRAY GABLES.

A Day of Excitement at the President's Summer Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 18.—The vast machinery of the Atlanta Exposition was successfully set in motion this evening from the President's Summer home, Gray Gables, a little before 7 o'clock. The weather has been rather unpropitious, for it rained nearly half the day. About noon it cleared somewhat, but it continued cloudy, however, the remainder of the day.

Early in the afternoon, Superintendent Viles of the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was at his temporary desk at Gray Gables, and made frequent tests to Atlanta, to see that everything was in proper shape. Mr. Viles was in direct communication with Atlanta, and received during the afternoon several messages concerning the progress of the exercises there. At about 2 o'clock the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements telegraphed Private Secretary Thurber, who is here, that the President would not be called upon to perform his part until 5 or 5:30 o'clock at the earliest. This caused some little disappointment, for it was understood, though not from official sources, that the button would be pressed at or about 2 o'clock.

The room in which the ceremonies were performed is known as the President's gun room, leading out of the handsome reception room on the northeast corner of Gray Gables. The room is furnished with a couch, chairs, and mats. In it is also the private telephone, and in one corner was noticed the President's fishing rods. The room is exceedingly cozy and pleasant. On a little shelf close by the window is placed the annunciator. This is of black rubber, with a small solid gold band around the edge, with the following inscription engraved thereon: "Marion Cleveland, Sept. 18, 1895." The knob of the annunciator is white, with an engraved Masonic emblem—square and compass—in gold, an exceedingly pretty affair.

Private Secretary Thurber during all the preliminaries acted as master of ceremonies, and as fast as the messages were received, took them to the President, and frequently the President himself would ask how matters were proceeding. Ever since the project was first undertaken in this exposition the President has taken the deepest interest, and he was anxious that the undertaking of opening the exposition at this end should be a success in every way.

After the President was notified that the pressing of the button would not take place until 5 o'clock, he partook of luncheon with his family, and later boarded the Esther for a short sail to Hog Island Narrows. He was back long before 5 o'clock, and received a message from Atlanta that his part in the programme would not be reached before 5:45. Later it was reported to be 6 o'clock. While these repeated delays were rather tiresome, yet the President took the matter calmly, and was not apparently in the least disturbed. From 5 o'clock until the button was pressed, he remained beside the operator, and every detail of the exercises was sent here and read aloud by Secretary Thurber.

It seems that all the delay was caused by the parade being two hours late in starting, and the President was informed that the last speaker would be M. A. Span, after whose address he would be required to press the button. The special wire was disconnected from the telegraph instrument, and for one minute the wire was left open, and at the end of the next twenty seconds Mr. Cleveland pressed the button. This was at 6:50. His thumb was on the annunciator hardly a second, and as soon as Operator Viles could connect the telegraph key, word was received from Atlanta that the machinery started splendidly. In this respect it was a decided success.

Those in the room at the house, beside the President, were Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Thurber, and the Misses Ruth and Esther Cleveland and nurse. Miss Ruth was especially interested in all that was going on, and stood beside her father when the button was pressed, while Esther was in her mother's lap. Mrs. Cleveland seemed to take very much interest in the affair, and requested that she be called before the button was pressed.

The President received the following telegram before 5 o'clock from ex-Gov. Bullock, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements:

The Committee on Ceremonies are instructed by the President and Director General and by the Board of Directors to express to the President their high appreciation and thanks for the great interest the President has shown, both on this and on other occasions, in behalf of the success of the exposition. Under the guidance of the hand of President Cleveland, one of the most important commercial and industrial events ever attempted in our section has now started on its career for the upbuilding of our material interests by closer commercial relations with all portions of our country, and with sister republics south of the United States. The mingling of practical people from all sections, made possible by the President's approval and aid to our efforts, will render future ill will between the sections impossible.

At the request of the committee the President was asked to send his message before the button was pressed, in order that it might be read to the vast assemblage. Mr. Cleveland consented and sent the following at about 5:30 o'clock:

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.: Fully appreciating the value and importance of the exposition inaugurated to-day, I am especially gratified to be related to its inception and progress, and to participate in its opening ceremonies. I sincerely congratulate those whose enterprise and energy have accomplished such splendid results, and heartily wish that the exposition they have set on foot will be completely successful in consummating all the good results contemplated by its promoters."

ATLANTA'S GREAT SHOW.

Promises to Prove of Great Value to the South in a Business Way.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—Four thousand men have been at work day and night for weeks putting the finishing touches to the buildings, to the grounds, and to the exhibits of the South's great exposition. In their natural state the exhibition grounds were exceedingly attractive. The land is rolling, and, now that the buildings have been constructed, the lake built, and the walks laid out, the wisdom of their selection for this purpose is at once seen. There was a fight over the matter of location—there always is—but those who had other plans are now the most enthusiastic in the Atlanta crowd which is according itself much self-praise over the work which it has accomplished. The new bird's-eye view which has just been made for the official guide shows upward of 300 buildings within the 200 acres. Many of these are, of course, small, but each adds to the completeness of the whole.

When the men of the South came back from the World's Fair, they realized that much had been lost by the Southern States through their almost uniform failure to be represented there. It was not altogether their fault, however, though it is perhaps true that most of them did not realize how big the fair would be or how important it could be to the South from an industrial standpoint. Following on the dark days of reconstruction came a period of economy which was the reaction from the prodigacy of the days which had just preceded. The people of the Southern States had seen their property squandered by the Legislatures, and when they regained control their first determination was to bind by immutable compacts their public servants so that there could never be a repetition of such experiences.

Old Gen. "Bob" Toombs was the spirit of the Constitutional Convention wherein Georgia made this compact, and it is traditional that, when the work of the convention had been completed, he said, "We have locked the doors of the Treasury and thrown the key away."

So that when efforts were made through the South to secure appropriations for exhibits at the World's Fair, it was found impossible to get around these constitutional restrictions. Perhaps if they had realized the full measure of success which the Chicago Exposition was to attain, the men of the South would have found some way to overcome the Constitutional inhibitions; but they didn't, the South was not represented, and had the men of the South been willing to let things stand there without making any effort to show the world what they had, the result would have been disastrous.

Atlanta is the heart of the great South, and the enterprises which have been inaugurated to develop the South, the spirit which has made the New South, has come from and is of Atlanta. This exposition is an Atlanta enterprise. It was conceived primarily for the purpose of offsetting whatever unfavorable results might have followed from failure to be represented at the World's Fair. There were other reasons which prompted the men of Atlanta in starting it, however. One was to bring material benefit to this city; another, and perhaps the more inspiring one, was to counteract, if possible, the effects of panic and hard times, which then hung as such a pall over the entire country, the theory of the originators being that if the people of Atlanta and of Georgia all pulled together to make this exposition a success they would forget hard times—in fact, would not have time to think of them.

When the proposition for an exposition was first made, there were a good many doubting Thomases. Wholesale merchants said that the former expositions—they were of the State Fair order—had injured, rather than helped, and some of them tried to throw cold water on the idea. But from the time it was started, the exposition grew very rapidly, and when these men realized the breadth and scope of the enterprise, they, too, became enthusiastic for it.

It is not worth while going into anything like a detailed history of the movement. When, however, the proposition to secure a Government exhibit and to make the exposition international in character was made, most of the people of the South, outside of Atlanta, smiled. Even the exposition people were doubtful of success in this direction, but nobody outside of the inner circle was ever allowed to know that there was any such doubt. It is a matter of history how backers of the enterprise went to Washington, and how they secured, not only Government indorsement and a handsome appropriation for a Government exhibit, but a Government building as well, and, what has been most valuable, the hearty co-operation of the Government officials.

"Nobody but Atlanta could have carried that through," remarked President Cleveland, when his attention was called to the success which had met the efforts of the Atlanta projectors. And, indeed, that seemed to be the case. The country was in the midst of a financial depression, the average legislator could see little good to the Government in having a part in an exposition right on the heels of the World's Fair, and some of the narrow-minded economists, especially of the South, were inclined to throw cold water on the project. It won, however; the international character of the enterprise was demonstrated by our own Government taking a part in it, and its success as a whole was assured.

The name was chosen with an idea of securing Government aid, as it was thought that the Government could not be persuaded to make an exhibit unless its international character was kept prominent. The better word, however, would have been Pan-American, for the salient and central feature of the exposition has been the drawing together of the Southern States of our own and the Central, Southern, and Latin Americas, with whom we should be bound in closest ties of commercial relationship, but are not.

The South as It Is To-day

ALL ROADS MAY CHARGE

Free Transportation of Bicycles a Subject of Interest to Wheelmen.

BAGGAGE AGENTS ARE OPPOSED TO IT

Committeeman Sheehan Points Out a Course for the League to Pursue—Incidental Facts in the Case.

Every wheelman who ever has occasion to transfer his bicycle by train will be interested to know that there is a tendency among the general baggage agents of the entire country to make it obligatory on the part of the rider to pay for the carrying of his vehicle. A few railroads, notably the West Shore, Erie, and Long Island, exact no charge whatever, believing it a good business method to favor the cyclists in this respect. There are other roads similarly situated, but their number is small, and if the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association combines against free transportation, these companies may have to swing into line and exact a charge like the others.

The question of the transportation of bicycles is one of considerable magnitude, and its disposition, one way or another, is bound to agitate the League of American Wheelmen sooner or later. The National Transportation Committee of the league is supposed to have this question in hand, but of late it has been lying low. Charles A. Sheehan of this city is a member of the committee. He is a former President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and knows the wheelmen's side of the story from A to Z. The tendency of the baggage agents to bring about a general system of rates for the transportation of wheels came to his notice recently, and his views on what ought to be done in the premises will interest his fellow-pedalers.

"The National Transportation Committee," said Mr. Sheehan to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "should 'get together' and agree on a plan to place its case before the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association. I believe a plain statement of facts to these gentlemen would help the cause more than any legislation. They are a level-headed lot, and I feel confident the wheelmen could convince them that more business would accrue by favoring the pedal pushers than otherwise. It stands to reason that the cyclist who rides sixty or a hundred miles into the country and comes back by rail without having to pay for the carrying of his wheel will very likely curtail the distance of his future trips, and perhaps return aweel, if he is subjected to a charge, which in many cases may seem exorbitant. I hope the committee will look at this matter as I do, and take immediate action."

The New-York Central Railroad is one of the opponents to the free transportation scheme. It exacts a fee, and in addition the owner has to sign a paper releasing the company from all liability as to damages. These releases are not worth the paper on which they are printed, according to a recent decision of the courts. Some idea of the amount of business done in transferring wheels can be gathered from the record of the Central. During July and August the daily receipts for wheels averaged $50. All of the New-England roads charge for transportation.

In great contrast to the attitude of the railroad companies toward the wheelmen is their liberality toward theatrical companies. Besides giving the latter low rates in fares, trains are often delayed for their benefit and special baggage car privileges allowed. It is hard to see wherein the wheelmen should not receive a little favor, considering that their patronage far exceeds in value that of theatrical concerns.

In France the railroads run regular cars equipped with racks for the free transfer of wheels, and there are cases in this country in which the fares of the wheelmen are considered sufficient inducement for free wheel service. The probability of damage to wheels in transit is very small. This is evident from the fact that there is no record of any bicycle ever having been damaged in a New-York Central baggage car.

Canoes are carried free of charge, but a fee is exacted for baby carriages and bicycles. No wheelman will acknowledge that this is just; neither will any mother.

ELIZABETH WHEELMEN ASSIGN.

The Pioneer Cycling Club of That City Forced to Wind Up Its Affairs.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 18.—After an honorable and noteworthy existence of several years, it is announced with regret that the pioneer cycling club of this city, the Elizabeth Wheelmen, is about to wind up its affairs and pass into the hands of a receiver. The club's indebtedness is said to be over $1,800, and, as many of the members are in arrears for dues, the club has of late been steadily falling behind and running into debt, until now the crisis has been reached.

A secret meeting was held on Monday night by the Board of Trustees to discuss the financial condition of the organization, and after a careful review of the situation it was decided there was no alternative but to notify the trustee for the bondholders to foreclose the mortgage of $1,600 held against the club's property and sell the clubhouse for the benefit of the stockholders. President Gilbert said to-night that it did not follow the club must disband; that there was money enough due on the books from members, if collected, to more than pay the floating indebtedness, and the club could secure quarters elsewhere.

The bondholders, most of them, were willing to give the club an extension of time to pay the interest, but a few were obstinate and would not agree to this. There was no course left them but to let the mortgage be foreclosed. The original mortgage was for $2,500, of which sum $900 has been paid.

The collapse of the Elizabeth Wheelmen, following so soon after that of the Arthur Kill Boat Club, speaks badly for the support given just now to athletics and sporting organizations in Elizabeth, as both of these clubs were the oldest in the city in their respective specialties. The receiver for the Elizabeth Wheelmen will be one of the club's largest stockholders.

New-Utrecht Wheelmen in Brooklyn.

About forty members of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen paid a visit to the South Brooklyn Wheelmen last evening and formally presented to the latter club the banner won in the parade of cyclists at New-Utrecht a short time ago. The occasion was made enjoyable by the hosts, under the leadership of President Harrison. They arranged an impromptu supper and smoker that completely won the admiration of the visitors.

A GORGEOUS CYCLING SPECTACLE.

The Essex Wheelmen's Lantern Parade in Newark a Great Success.

NEWARK, Sept. 18.—This city may be said to have been fairly bicycle-crazy to-night, for it is years since there was such a pushing, shoving, jostling crowd on the streets as there was to witness the annual lantern parade of the Essex County Wheelmen. It was truly a gorgeous exhibition, and showed that the wheel is susceptible of the most extraordinary decoration without impairing its usefulness.

At the time appointed for the start there were fully 1,500 wheels in and around Lincoln Park, from which point the parade started. Men and women in all sorts of costumes imaginable, some of them very grotesque and many of them very beautiful and expensive in design, stood about waiting for the signal to start, and when they got it they glided off over the asphalt, making a magnificent picture. As a result of the big jam of wheels and pedestrians, there were several accidents at the start, and, while none of the riders was injured, several wheels came to grief and were taken out of the line.

The line of march was from Lincoln Park to Washington Place, to and around Washington Park, to James Street, to Plane Street, to Market Street, to Springfield Avenue, to Siefert's Park, where a gigantic lawn party was held, which lasted until nearly midnight. There were a number of prizes offered to the riders of the "steed," one for the handsomest lady's costume, one for the handsomest gentleman's costume, and one for the most amusing "get-up."

The lady's prize was awarded to Miss Birdie Chandler Westervelt, a very pretty girl of seventeen, who would certainly have won a prize for beauty alone had there been one offered. She was attired in a skirt which just reached to her shoe tops. It was of pure white, as was also the bodice, and trimmed with old gold. On her head was a white powdered wig, and the character she portrayed was called Martha Washington. It was so much prettier than anything else seen in the line that the judges had no difficulty in arriving at a decision.

The costume which won the gentleman's prize was, strangely enough, a duplicate—excepting the skirts, of course—of that worn by Miss Westervelt. Master F. W. Geisler was the lucky young man. He represented the character of George Washington, and wore a ruffled shirt of white, white knickerbockers, and white stockings and white shoes. The trimming was of old gold.

The most ludicrous-looking wheel in the whole turnout was that worn by C. F. Mantiebleau. He had a frame built around his wheel in the shape of a donkey, and this was appropriately painted. When sitting astride of the wheel, it appeared that Mantiebleau was riding a real donkey instead of a bicycle, as the running gear was covered by the false donkey. He was an easy winner of the third prize.

There were many very beautiful and fanciful costumes in the line, and thousands of dollars must have been spent by the cyclers in preparation for the occasion.

Miss Londonderry Coming Back.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Miss Annie Londonderry, a woman living in Boston who has just about finished a trip around the world on a bicycle, is in this city, stopping with a friend on Burnet Street. She has not ridden her wheel since leaving Chicago, where she fell off and broke her arm. Miss Londonderry—the name, by the way, being assumed—says that she will get a purse of $30,000 when she returns to Boston, as she is going to cover the distance in the stipulated time, which is fifteen months, and has $5,000, which she guaranteed to earn while on the trip.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Gov. Morton has appointed a committee of delegates to attend the conference on the subject of road improvement to be held at the Atlanta Exposition next month. The committee comprises John B. Dutcher, New-York City, James Wood, Mount Kisco, Ira B. Kerr, Athens; Henry S. Ambler, Chatham; Lorenzo D. Collins, West Troy; Nathaniel G. Spalding, Schodack Landing; Harrison Fuller, Adams Centre; Gamaliel Jenkins, Queensbury; Elisha Cook, Poplar Ridge, John L. Mandeville, Brocton; S. Frederick Nixon, Jamestown; G. S. Wilbur, Oneonta; Howland Fish, Gansevoort; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; J. R. Roosevelt, Hyde Park; Frederick Bronson, New-York City; Paul Tuckerman, Syracuse; Winthrop Chauler, Red Hook; Dean Sage, Albany; John Bogart, Albany; Stanley N. Wood, Hinsdale.

—Messrs. P. Fisher, William A. Barker, and M. Gibb of the committee in charge of the next century run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York last Sunday covered seventy-five miles of every description of roads in their endeavor to select a desirable route for the run, which will be held on Sunday, Oct. 27. As it is the desire of the club that the route to be followed on that occasion shall be one that no other century run has ever passed over, it is easy to see that the work laid out for the committee is no easy job, and will necessitate many trips before desirable roads are found.

—"Billy" Roberts made public yesterday the list of prizes selected for The Citizen road race to be decided on the 26th inst. The lot comprises a high-grade bicycle, gold and silver watches, clocks, suits of clothes, silver cups, smoking outfits, and a score of other things very useful in everyday life. Mr. Roberts says it will not be surprising if the entry list comprises 200 riders. Ray Dawson, "Charlie" Murphy, Eugene Bofinger, "Charlie" Earl, Monte Scott, "Tom" Hall, and "Willie" Young are already on the list.

—The Century Wheelmen of New-York are already preparing for the social season. At the last meeting of the club Messrs. George J. Kraemer, Arthur S. Paine, William A. Barker, Peter J. Fisher, Warde Bingley, and Matthew Gibb were appointed a committee to secure a hall and make arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held some time in February.

—The raising of the suspension placed on Titus, Cabanne, and "Charlie" Murphy has established a precedent which Philadelphia riders propose to take advantage of. A number of Class A men in the Quaker City now under suspension have decided to ask Chairman Gideon to raise their suspension pending the investigation of the charges against them.

—D. W. Roberts, the St. Louis member of the Racing Board who preferred charges of "crookedness" in racing against Titus, Cabanne, and "Charlie" Murphy, has sent his evidence to Chairman Gideon. Copies of the evidence will be sent to every member of the board and a mail vote taken on the disposition of the cases.

—Miss Brockelman, who is famous as being the Captain of the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn, will lead a party of her clubmates in a run to Coney Island to-morrow evening. On Sunday the club run will be to Willet's Point.

—"Zee Grand Zim" is yet in Paris, training at the Velodrome Buffalo. It is not known just when he will sail for Australia.

—Now it is said that the National Cyclists' Union of England proposes to adopt Class B.

WASHINGTON'S TIMELY BATTING.

Brooklyn Batted Well, but the Hits Were Scattered.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 5.
Cleveland, 10; Cincinnati, 9.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2. (First Game.)
Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 2. (Second Game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Baltimore	79	41	.658
2. Cleveland	80	45	.640
3. Philadelphia	74	48	.607
4. Chicago	67	56	.545
5. Brooklyn	66	56	.541
6. Pittsburg	66	57	.537
7. Boston	65	56	.537
8. New-York	64	57	.529
9. Cincinnati	60	59	.504
10. Washington	39	79	.331
11. St. Louis	37	84	.306
12. Louisville	32	91	.260

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The home team won from Brooklyn to-day by bunching hits on Gumbert and the phenomenal fielding of Demont, who was the originator of three double plays. Mercer, while batted hard, kept his opponents' hits scattered. Attendance, 1,000. Game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0	0
Abbey, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	4	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	0
Cartwr't, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	0
Crooks, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0	0
Demont, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	0
Mercer, p.	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	5	11	24	13	1	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	0
La'ance, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0	0
And'son, lf.	0	2	2	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	2	2	0	1	0
Foutz, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grim, c.	1	2	6	0	0	0
Gumbert, p.	0	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	3	11	24	9	0	0

Washington	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Mercer, 2; by Gumbert, 2. Home run—Joyce. Three-base hit—Cartwright. Two-base hits—Crooks and Anderson. Double plays—Demont, Crooks, and Cartwright, (2;) Demont and Cartwright. Hit by pitcher—By Mercer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Gumbert and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—10
Cincinnati	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	—	9

Base hits—Cleveland, 15; Cincinnati, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Wallace, Young, Cuppy, and O'Connor; Rhines, Dwyer, and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Jevne.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	—8	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Boston, 8; Baltimore, 3. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Dolan and Ryan; Hoffer, Esper, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	..	—6
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Gardner and Merritt; Friend and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—McFarland and Warner; Breitenstein and Otten. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	1	7	0	0	1	..	—9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

(Called on account of darkness.)

Base hits—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—McDermott and Spies; Kissinger and Otten. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

New-York Game Postponed.

The baseball match which was to have been played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Philadelphia Clubs was postponed on account of wet grounds. The game may possibly be played Thursday next.

TO SEE THE INTERNATIONAL RACES.

The Aurora Has Been Chartered for Yachtsmen and Their Friends.

The Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club announces that members of the club desiring to attend the international races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's Challenge Cup for small yachts, between Mr. J. Arthur Brand's Spruce IV. of the Minima Yacht Club, challenger, and Mr. C. J. Field's Ethelwynn of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, defender, can do so by taking the steamer Aurora, leaving the Battery, New-York, at 8:45 A. M., pier foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:15 A. M., and the Seawanhaka dock, Oyster Bay, at 11:45 A. M., on the days of the races. Tickets are $1, and can be obtained at the steamer. Lunch will be served a la carte.

A boat will also be chartered by the club for the first day's race, to accompany the yachts over the course, and will leave the steamboat dock at Greenwich at 9:30 A. M. A limited number of ticket will be sold to club members at $1 each. This boat will connect with the steamer Aurora at Seawanhaka dock, Oyster Bay, before and after the race. The boat will be run the days of the succeeding races if sufficiently patronized.

The races will be sailed Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Sept. 21, 23, and 24, and if more than three races are necessary, the additional races will be sailed on the succeeding days.

A special open race for fifteen-foot classers (or half-raters,) will be sailed under the auspices of the club on Monday, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., in which race Spruce IV. is expected to compete.

WORK OF THE LONDON ATHLETES.

They Practice Twice a Day at Berkeley Oval Track.

The English athletes put in two good sessions of practice on the Berkeley Oval track yesterday. The track in the morning was a trifle heavy, as a result of the early morning rain, and the shower later in the day did not improve it for the 5 o'clock afternoon practice.

Bradley, who the day before had done 10 seconds even at Manhattan Field for the 100 yards, tried a few sixty-yard sprints yesterday, doing one in 0:06 2-5. W. H. Robertson, the well-known timer, held the watch, and was well pleased with Bradley's form and his style of running.

Most of the other men did the usual amount of practice. They are all buckling down to hard, solid work, and, while Capt. Shaw is careful about telling just what his men have been doing, it is known that most of them have been showing up very satisfactorily during the last few days, and they have sanguine hopes of making a good showing next Saturday in the contest against the New-York Athletic Club men. All the men are looking well and say that they feel in the best of health.

Yesterday forenoon Capt. Shaw, Secretary Herbert of the English Amateur Athletic Association, and Capt. Horan of the Cambridge team, who is now training with the London Athletic Club men at the oval, went up to Travers Island, at the invitation of several New-York Athletic Club members, and, after inspecting the grounds, had luncheon at the clubhouse. They saw a lot of the athletes who are going to compete against them, and Secretary Herbert was well pleased with the Summer home of the New-York Athletic Club. "No club would want a better one," said he, "and the track and other athletic arrangements are just about perfect. It is a beautiful locality—one of the best I have ever seen."

Lutyens, the three-mile runner of the team, has been troubled the last day or two with his foot, the cause being the result of an old injury sustained some time ago in England. It is not very bad, however, and he does not think it will interfere with his running on Saturday.

Robertson, the hammer thrower of the team, returned yesterday morning from Niagara Falls, after a pleasant trip. He promptly resumed his work at the hammer shortly after returning to the oval.

In speaking about the projected reception to the Cambridge athletes by the Harvard College students, Capt. F. S. Horan said he could not tell at present whether the Cambridge men would be able to accept the invitation or not. "We all appreciate it as an exceedingly kind and thoughtful offer," said Capt. Horan, "and nothing would please us better than to visit Harvard, about which we have heard so much. It is simply a question of feasibility. I have received the letter from George B. Morison, Chairman of the Harvard Graduate Advisory Committee on Track Athletics, and J. L. Bremer, Jr., Captain of the track team, and shall reply before the close of the day that we cannot at present give a definite answer, but we will endeavor to settle the matter one way or another in a very short time.

"The date suggested—Monday, Oct. 7—is just two days after the Yale games, and several of our men have been laying plans to see something of the country that week. We want to do a little traveling and see something before we go back, and that is the only week we will have for it, as the time from now until Oct. 5 will be taken up with training, and there will be few opportunities, if any, for outside amusements. Several of us have been contemplating a trip to Niagara Falls immediately after the Yale games. If Monday, the 7th, should prove inconvenient on account of other arrangements, possibly some day later in the week could be arranged.

"I should like to visit Harvard very much, but it is simply a question of time. Saturday of that week, the 12th of October, we all expect to sail for home on the Lucania, so you see our time will be very limited for seeing anything of America."

Capt. Horan said that from what he had heard from the Cambridge men who remained at New-Haven, they were all well and doing good work. They all will come down to New-York Saturday morning to see the games.

The demand for seats in the Manhattan Field grand stands is increasing all the time, and already most of the choicest ones have been taken. Seats can be obtained at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and at the office of the New-York Baseball Club, 39 Cortlandt Street.

Capt. Horan and the Cambridge men who are with him at the oval—Fitzherbert, Mendelson, and Pattyens—will probably remain in the city over Sunday, and go back to New-Haven Monday morning. The other men will remain at the oval, and a number of them will enter the handicap games of the New-York Athletic Club Sept. 28. Some of the London Athletic Club men are also going to Toronto to compete in the Canadian championships on Oct. 5. W. J. Oakley, one of the London Athletic Club men, has been requested to be one of the judges at the Yale-Cambridge games. He will represent in that capacity Oxford, his university.

Invitations for the Cambridge Team.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—The Cambridge track team are considering invitations from Harvard and University of Pennsylvania track teams to visit those institutions, Harvard as a social trip and Pennsylvania to meet that university in an athletic meet. It is probable that the Harvard invitation will be accepted and the one from Pennsylvania withheld. The Harvard invitation requires only a single day for its acceptance, while a week's training at least would be demanded if the Pennsylvania invitation were to be accepted. The Cambridge men are eager to visit Harvard, and will probably go there on Oct. 7 as the guests of the Harvard track team. Capt. Horan will give his definite answer to the Harvard Track Association in a day or two.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

New Features of the Premium List for This Season.

Premiums aggregating $30,000 are offered this year by the National Horse Show Association for its eleventh annual show, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden Nov. 11 to 16, inclusive.

A number of changes have been made in the rules governing the exhibitions that past experience has shown to be necessary, and these changes seem sensible, though they are matters in which the general public has no interest.

Matters in which horsemen will be interested are the fact that a class for Morgan-bred stallions has been established, with three prizes, of $100, $50, and $25, respectively, the two latter given by the Morgan Horse Society; that champion prizes of $200 each have been established for hackney mares and fillies which have already won prizes in the open classes; that pacers are recognized among roadsters, with prizes of $150, $75, and $25, for horse, mare, or gelding of any age shown in harness or to wagon; that champion stallion prizes for trotters that have won a first prize at any previous horse show, and a champion-bred prize for trotting stallions with four of their get, the oldest not to exceed five years, with a prize of $500 in each class, have been established, and that a racing stallion prize of $300 for trotters with a record of 2:25 or better has been established. The premium list seems to be as even better considered one than those of past years, the one that will evoke the most criticism being the retention of the three prizes for "high-school horses," useless sort of creatures that ought to be kept in the riding schools. It is to be hoped that these horses will be shown in the morning instead of taking up valuable time at the evening show as heretofore, with a lot of half-trained animals whose place, if they have any, is in the circus ring.

Prizes are given of $100, $75, and $25 for the American type of the saddle horse, which are to be shown under the rules of the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. The horses must show the paces prescribed by those rules. These horses are conceded by the best judges in such matters to be the best type of saddle horses in the world, and they deserve this trifling recognition of their merits. A good showing of these animals from Kentucky and Tennessee will make the average riding school and Central Park hack look like a car horse in comparison.

The name of the gentleman selected to judge the hackney classes is not announced in the preliminary catalogue, but it will be an English authority on the animal. Trotters and roadsters will be judged by Gen. G. S. Field of Buffalo, John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., and Isaac E. Sheldon of this city. The judges in the other classes will be gentlemen who have served creditably at former horse shows.

No Clash in California.

The difficulties between the owners of the Bay District track and the Pacific Racing Association, in San Francisco, Cal., have been adjusted. Each association will have two weeks of racing a month on alternate fortnights during the Winter season. This announcement is made officially by J. F. Ullman in behalf of the two associations. It was a sensible thing for all parties concerned, and will be of interest to Eastern horsemen, most of whom will race in California this Winter.

Corbett in Training.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Champion James J. Corbett has begun active training for his fight with "Bob" Fitzsimmons. Corbett is assisted by "Billy" Delaney, "Steve" O'Donnell, John McVey, and "Joe" Corbett. His training quarters are at Loch Arbor, on property owned by his manager, William Brady. His daily work consists of playing handball and baseball, bag punching, sparring with O'Donnell, wrestling with McVey, and long walks over the sandy roads in the vicinity. He puts in three hours of solid work daily, taking care not to overexert himself. Corbett has abandoned bicycle riding, fearing an accident that might result seriously.

Young Griffo to-day came up from Spring Lake, where he is training, and spent the afternoon with Corbett and O'Donnell. Corbett will leave for Texas early in October. The fight, he says, is now an assured fact.

A meeting will be held at the office of Richard K. Fox to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock sharp for the purpose of selecting a referee for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Manager Julian will look after Fitzsimmons's interests, while Manager Brady will look after Corbett's. The Florida Athletic Club will be represented by Manager Vendig.

REVISED FOOTBALL RULES.

Moffatt and Hartwell Make Some Changes for Princeton and Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—J. A. Hartwell and Alexander Moffatt, representing respectively the Yale and Princeton football teams, have finished their work of revising the rules of the Intercollegiate Football Association for the coming season. There is no vital change, but there are several of minor importance.

The greatest change is of Section C, Rule 30, which reads: "In scrimmage, not more than one man shall start forward before the ball is in play. Not more than three men shall group themselves at a point behind the line of scrimmage before the ball is in play. Seven men or more shall be on the line of scrimmage until the ball is in play, except that the man playing the position of either end rush may drop kick, provided he does not pass inside the position occupied by the man playing adjacent tackle before the ball is put in play."

The immediate surrender of the ball for a down is named as a penalty for violation of the rule.

A change in the power of officials of the game is announced. They are as last year—an umpire, referee, and lineman. The changes are: (1) Any official may disqualify a player. (2) The umpire alone can be appealed to by the Captains regarding fouls and unfair tactics. (3) No appeal can be made except through the Captains. (4) The three officials shall formulate ground rules before the game.

The other changes are of nominal importance.

JUNIOR TENNIS MATCHES.

Results of the Games Played on the Central Park Courts.

The junior championship tennis tournament was finished yesterday afternoon on the Central Park courts. The results follow:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Del Reed beat Ebbit, 6—2, 6—1. H. G. Lewis beat C. F. Brinckerhoff by default. M. E. Bandler beat W. Costello, 6—0, 6—1. A. A. Floeckler beat C. Galwey, 6—0, 6—2. F. V. Walsh beat William T. Mullally, 6—3, 6—2. J. Lilianthal beat W. Stern, 6—4, 6—4. H. Munzesheimer beat A. W. Hagerdarn, 6—3, 6—0. Schwartz beat C. F. Hill by default. J. S. Clarke beat L. J. Vance, 6—4, 6—1. W. B. Sinclair beat H. Hilton by default. A. M. Bing beat J. A. Allen, 6—3, 7—5. E. B. Barnes beat J. B. Wolff, 6—2, 6—2. H. W. Holbrook beat G. C. Leutze, 6—0, 6—2.

First Round—F. P. Barnes beat Del Reed, 6—2, 6—3. M. E. Bandler beat H. G. Lewis by default. A. A. Floeckler beat F. G. Shattuck, 6—0, 6—3. F. V. Walsh beat J. Lilianthal, 6—4, 6—3. H. Munzesheimer beat Schwartz, 6—4, 6—4. W. B. Sinclair beat J. S. Clarke, 6—3, 6—4. E. B. Barnes beat A. M. Bing, 6—2, 6—4. A. Well beat H. W. Holbrook, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—A. A. Floecklier beat F. P. Barnes, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. H. Munzesheimer beat A. Well, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round—H. Munzesheimer beat A. A. Floecklier, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Challenge Round—H. Munzesheimer beat R. W. Abbot, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. A. Allen and Bogert beat J. Lilianthal and Stern, 8—6, 6—3.

First Round—H. Munzesheimer and A. Well beat E. B. Barnes and F. P. Barnes, 9—7, 6—4. M. E. Bandler and William T. Mullally beat Emil Millette and C. de Florez, 6—1, 6—2.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The first Fall meeting of the Riverside Athletic Club will be held at Riverton, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 28, commencing at 2:30 P. M. The following events will be open to all recognized amateurs: 100-yard dash, novice; 440-yard dash, novice; 75-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 660-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; hop, step, and jump, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

—A game of baseball will be played at East Orange to-morrow afternoon between the Scranton Club of the Eastern League and the Orange Athletic Club, in which "Tot" Murphey, recently released by the New-York Club will play third base for the local team. On Saturday the Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs play at East Orange.

—An entertainment will be held at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, this afternoon, unler the management of "Billy" Madden. It will consist of heel-and-toe walking, bag punching, boxing, bicycle riding for boxers, broadsword competition, and bicycle races at short distances for women riders.

—The Riverside Gun Club of Red Bank, N. J., will hold its monthely live-bird shoot to-morrow afternoon. The club is also making extensive arrangements for the annual meet of the New-Jersey Trap Shooters' League, which is to be held on its grounds Oct. 3.

"Billy" Newman, the matchmaker of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, has arranged a fifteen-round bout between Frank Erne and "Jack" Skelly for Oct. 4.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of September, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$ 86,953,537.49	
Gold bullion	59,194,925.85	
Total	$146,148,463.34	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,818,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	127,400.00	
Total	$50,691,509.00	
Balance		$95,456,954.34
Standard silver dollars	$349,534,837.00	
Silver bullion	646,971.83	
Total	$350,181,808.83	
Outstanding silver certificates	335,124,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,863,790.00	
Total	$326,260,714.00	
Balance		23,921,094.83
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$20,026,518.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25	
Total	$144,028,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	144,028,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$100,966,728.95	
Outstanding currency certificates	83,415,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	12,140,000.00	
Total	$71,275,000.00	
Balance		29,691,728.95
Treasury notes of 1890	38,147,734.00	
National bank notes	6,685,092.71	
Fractional silver coin	15,511,281.79	
Fractional currency	88.10	
Minor coin	1,241,807.01	
Deposits in National banks	14,815,357.38	
Bonds and interest paid	801,680.30	
Total	$76,202,991.29	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,932,944.83	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,328,584.60	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,379,045.99	
Post Office Department account	1,873,188.01	
Miscellaneous items	1,537,407.52	
Total	$44,051,120.95	
Balance		$32,151,870.34
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$181,221,648.71

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$585,934.61	$8,496,724.38	$88,212,755.82
Internal revenue	298,841.43	7,069,154.62	32,139,664.83
Miscellaneous	40,412.98	459,718.75	3,895,571.64
Total	$873,189.02	$16,025,597.70	$74,047,992.29

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$128,000.00	$3,239,000.00	$21,045,188.60
War	371,000.00	3,809,000.00	15,739,084.22
Navy	34,000.00	1,162,000.00	5,883,922.65
Indians	10,000.00	503,000.00	2,966,485.02
Pensions	600,000.00	9,081,000.00	34,138,776.90
Interest	14,400.00	221,600.00	9,378,416.39
Total	$1,163,400.00	$18,015,600.00	$89,151,848.78
Excess of expenditures over receipts	290,210.98	1,990,002.30	15,106,856.49

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$315,155.00	$853,412.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$17,627.00	523,794.00	2,144,522.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$304,201,984	1,052,095
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,880,172	12,750
Total	$380,082,156	$1,064,845

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

RAIN OR SHINE---BUSINESS

and a growing business. What wonder? With conditions as we have made them—grand stocks, unheard of prices—crowds are sure to come to the counters.

TWO RIBBON WONDERS

Spick and span, new as a fresh-opened rose, and ONE-THIRD LESS than they must be if bought at to-day's prices.

We could make the prices 33 per cent. more and still be under the closest market. Not a bit of it. If it has been our fortune to get goods extra cheap it shall be yours to share it.

And so these Ribbon surprises.

All black, double-faced Satin Ribbons fill the main aisle, Bro

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.

Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

Heidenfeld Institute.

Day School and Kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 53d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Comstock School.

Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Finishing Classes for Girls Over 13.

A limited number received into the family. No college preparation.
THE MISSES CRICHTON, OCT. 9,
17 East 57th St.

Mrs. Graham Youngs

School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 66th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

The Arundel School,

71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation of college preparation established, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Text-books all required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
NOW OPEN.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 5 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Manhattan College.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Manhattan, under the Direction of the Christian Brothers,
HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED
from Irvington to the College proper,
131ST ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Academy, and Home for Ten Boys.

70th year of Academy, 16th of home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal. Greenwich, Conn.

Rugby Academy.

A boarding and day school for boys; Central Park West, and 91st to 92d St.; classical, scientific, and commercial preparation for all colleges; sunny classrooms; gymnasium and athletic field; seventh year begins Thursday, Sept. 26. Send for illustrated Year Book.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.

DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
9TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,

25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Woodbridge School,

667 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added.
Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

School of the Sisters of the Church.

School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
Oct. 2. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Annie Brown.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Gayler.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

City---Both Sexes.

Workingman's School,

109 WEST 54th ST.
Full graded course, (children three to fourteen years,) including Kindergarten. Branch kindergarten and primary classes at 669 Madison Av. For information address MAXIMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Superintendent.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, 669 Madison Av. College preparatory class for boys and girls. Special attention given to Manual Culture, Art, and Science. For information apply to F. W. COBURN, A. B., Headmaster.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York, 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 25d St.

New-York College of Music.

128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Attention---The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

24th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hisohe, from Hanover,

Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

School of Social Economics.

Reopens Sept. 16. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examinations, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,

Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

The Ossining School for Girls,

SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.

Home School for Young Ladies

and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn.

21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,

AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

Norwalk Military Institute.

Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

St. Hilda's School,

Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President.
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.

AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

Country---Both Sexes.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895,
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $40 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.

Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Brooklyn---Both Sexes.

Pratt Institute,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WILL BEGIN WORK SEPTEMBER 23.
HIGH SCHOOL.—A four years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 16 and 17.
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.—Classes in free-hand and architectural drawing, clay modeling, wood carving, design, art needlework; also regular art course and normal course for training of teachers.
DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ART.—Normal domestic art course, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, physical culture, general course.
DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—Normal domestic science course, household science, emergencies, home nursing and hygiene, public hygiene, cookery, laundry, food economics, special courses
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Normal manual training course, drawing and machine design, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, electrical construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, strength of materials, mechanism, carpentry, machine work, plumbing, house, sign, and fresco painting.
DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTENS.—Normal kindergarten course, mothers' course, nurses' course, special course.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.—Free library, reading, and reference room. Classes in library training, cataloguing, and reference work.
For further information or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the Institute, Ryerson St.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

Law Schools.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School.

(Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Law, Medical Dental, and Veterinary

Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOTELS.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments THE MAJESTIC is unequaled.
J. H. KING,
(Formerly of Tampa Bay Hotel, Fla.)

HOTEL ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER. Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE, MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,

GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans,
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

THE HANOVER,

S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,

72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Sherman Square Hotel

BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Rentals by the year only.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

The Farmer

Finds THE WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of
The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.
The farmer who reads THE WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—SECOND-FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; and other rooms, with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Rooms for families and gentlemen; particular attention given to cuisine; references.

11th ST., 26 EAST.—Large and small rooms; also single room; excellent table; terms moderate.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; reference.

127 EAST 58th ST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; bath; home comforts; refined family; excellent table; references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A refined home will find first-class accommodations in a private family. Call, after 6 P. M., 127 West 97th St.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

80th ST., 7 EAST.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only.

47th ST., 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference; steam heat.

49th ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant front room on parlor floor; steam heat; bath; gentlemen only; references. VIDERE.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small room; corner house; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Summer Resorts.

Adirondacks.

SEPTEMBER, THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MONTH IN THE WOODS.

The Ampersand

Open until October 15th.
Address EATON & YOUNG,
Ampersand, Franklin Co., New-York.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 960, and 1,318 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Excursions.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TWO AUTUMN TOURS
TO THE
SOUTH
Gettysburg, Blue Mountains, Luray Caverns, Basic City, Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, Cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mount Vernon.
Special Train of Parlor Cars will leave New-York
September 24 and October 8.
Round-Trip Rate, $55 from New-York.
Including all necessary expenses.
For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agency, 1,196 Broadway, New-York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass'r Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

NIAGARA FALLS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
VIA THE
PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
TICKETS GOOD GOING SEPT. 21 AND RETURN UP TO AND INCLUDING SEPT. 23. PULLMAN CARS.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., 6:00 and 9:00 P. M., and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235 281, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway, New-York City.

ERIE LINES
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN.

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. HAMILTON and WILLIAM F. BISHOP, as copartners, composing the firm of Hamilton & Bishop, and of said Charles H. Hamilton and William F. Bishop, each individually, assignors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Herman Aaron, as assignee of above-named assignors and insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [Seal.] Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 18th day of September, 1895.
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
FREDERICK S. PARKER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New-York.
s19-1s&wTh

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
WAGNER FESTIVAL
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
SUNDAYS, Sept. 22, Sept. 29.
GEORGINE VON
JANUSCHOWSKY.
BARRON BERTHALD, TENOR
WM. MERTENS, BARITONE.
EMIL FISCHER, BASSO.
AND A PICKED
POPULAR PRICES. 100 Orchestra 100
MEN. MEN.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
AD. NEUENDORFF - - Conductor
J. S. LEERBURGER...MANAGER
TICKETS NOW ON SALE at Madison Square Garden Box Office.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
NATE SALSBURY'S
BLACK AMERICA!
800—DARKIES—800
Matinées Wed. and Sat.

PALMER'S.

To-night at 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
3D WEEK OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
Della Fox
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
Goodwin & Furst's opera, Fleur-De-Lis. Carriages at 11 P. M.

Choicest Theatre Tickets

Box Office Prices.
AT 80 AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
Call messenger to get them; or telephone 143—18th. Service, 25c. per ticket. No charge if tickets unsatisfactory.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15.
28d Week Du Maurier's
Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
ROB ROY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
3d Week of the Big Success,
PRINCESS BONNIE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. THIRD WEEK. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday, 2.
THE CITY OF PLEASURE.
NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

PROCTOR'S

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., Bet. Lex & 3d Avs.
Vaudeville, Noon to Midnight.
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Zalva Trio, Miss Billie Barlow; 40 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
RICE'S 1492.
Next Week—Marie Wainwright in Love-Chase.

Canary & Lederer's CASINO. Last 8 Nights. Merry World! Last Perf'm'nce Sat. Eve. Last Mat. Sat. Theatre thereafter closes for reconstruction.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW,
and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE.
(The Queen's Necklace.)
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette,
Mrs. Potter as Olivia,
Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan,
and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC EVENTS, London Athletic Club vs. New-York Athletic Club, MANHATTAN FIELD, 155TH ST. and 8TH AV., SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 2:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all theatre ticket offices and N. Y. A. C. Clubhouse.
Admission, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $1.50.

LYCEUM

4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat. at 2.
Prologue begins at 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30.
E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK.

ABBEY'S

THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON
In Sullivan and Burnand's Comic Opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

HOYT'S THEATRE

24th St., near Broadway.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Last Week, HILLIARD In
ROBERT LOST—24 HOURS
and THE LITTLEST GIRL.
Monday, Sept. 23, THE GAY PARISIANS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.

NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
"Henry Irving ought to witness it before he leaves town."—Evening Sun.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

BIJOU.

Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
No Mistake. A Great Big Triumph of Fun.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1. Good reserved seat, 50c.
CLARA MORRIS! To-night & Friday.
MISS MOULTON.
Sat. Mat., CAMILLE. Sat. Eve., RAYMONDE.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
Mr. NAT. C. GOODWIN
in A GILDED FOOL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....M'g'r. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

GARRICK E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND in A MAN WITH A PAST.
Tues., Sept. 24—"A Social Highwayman."

EDEN MUSEE.

World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HANLON BROTHERS' FANTASMA.
NEXT WEEK—SOWING THE WIND.

Pianos.

EMERSON PIANOS

TO RENT AND FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Servia from Liverpool.

A.—The Rev. W. Ahern, Dr. Henry Alderton, W. K. Alricks, Samuel Andrew, Mrs. Andrew, Miss Luptia Andrew, Miss Margaret Andrew, James Armstrong, G. H. Atkin, Eugene K. Austin.—B.—Mrs. Badger, A. Baillie, Mrs. Baillie, Miss Jessie Baillie, E. L. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Ball, H. C. Bannister, Mrs. Bannister, J. B. Bannister, Mrs. George Barnard, Miss E.

BREWERS HAVE A PICNIC

Annual Outing of Their Yorkville Battalion.

A DAY DEVOTED TO PLEASURE

Parade of Employes of Many Breweries—Speeches by Major W. Wenzel, F. A. Ehret, Col. Ruppert, and Others.

The twenty-fifth annual picnic of the Yorkville Brewers' Battalion attracted an attendance of about 10,000 persons at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday.

The inclement weather did not affect the merrymakers, apparently, for they sat around the tables throughout the afternoon and half of the night enjoying themselves in the customary German style. Champagne, Rhine wine, and beer flowed freely, yet everything moved smoothly, and there were no obstacles to the pleasures of the day.

The picnic was preceded by a parade of the battalion in the morning. There were over 800 uniformed pedestrians in line, in charge of Major William Wenzel and Adjt. F. C. Dietz and Capts. H. Molendo and Henry Kremer, who were on horseback.

The first section of the parade started to march at 11 o'clock A. M. from Ninety-first Street, near Third Avenue, and at Third Avenue the second section fell into line. At Ninety-second Street and Third Avenue

William Wenzel,
Major of the Yorkville Brewers' Battalion.

the third section fell into line. The procession marched through Ninety-second Street to Fifth Avenue, to Ninety-third Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Ninety-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to Ninetieth Street, to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, and to the picnic grounds.

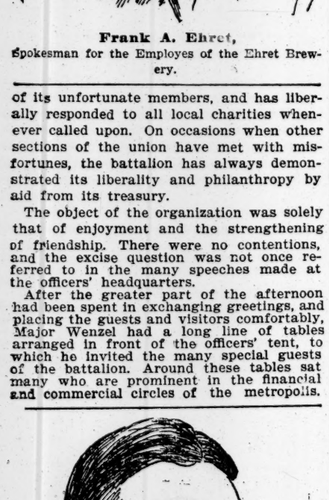
The Yorkville Brewers' Battalion is a benevolent and social organization, comprising the employes of the Ehret, the Ruppert, and the Ringler breweries. In the twenty-five years of its existence it has aided many

Frank A. Ehret,
Spokesman for the Employes of the Ehret Brewery.

of its unfortunate members, and has liberally responded to all local charities whenever called upon. On occasions when other sections of the union have met with misfortunes, the battalion has always demonstrated its liberality and philanthropy by aid from its treasury.

The object of the organization was solely that of enjoyment and the strengthening of friendship. There were no contentions, and the excise question was not once referred to in the many speeches made at the officers' headquarters.

After the greater part of the afternoon had been spent in exchanging greetings, and placing the guests and visitors comfortably, Major Wenzel had a long line of tables arranged in front of the officers' tent, to which he invited the many special guests of the battalion. Around these tables sat many who are prominent in the financial and commercial circles of the metropolis.



Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Spokesman for His Employes.

They were heartily welcomed by Major Wenzel.

In his address of welcome Major Wenzel gave a brief review of the history of the society, and dwelt upon the friendly feeling existing between the employers and employes of the institutions with which the members are connected. He mentioned, with much pride, that this battalion is an exemplary labor organization, and that in its circles there is never any room for bickerings and strife. Harmony is its watchword.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., was next called upon, and spoke in both English and German. He reiterated the sentiments expressed by the presiding officer, and said he was always delighted when the time for the annual picnics arrived. He had enjoyed many in the past, and he sincerely hoped to have the pleasure to attend many in the future. The friendly spirit shown at these gatherings, he said, is always highly gratifying.

Frank A. Ehret was the next speaker, and again the fellowship and friendship of the different brewers was demonstrated by a rousing reception. Mr. Ehret said that it was delightful to witness the hearty receptions tendered to all of the speakers, irrespective of the firms they represented. Among his earliest recollections were the jolly times experienced at the battalion picnics, and he is always pleased to be in attendance at the peaceful and delightful reunions.

George Ehret was the last to address the assemblage. He prefaced his remarks with the statement that he had insisted that the younger element should be given the first hearing, as the older men had been heard so often before. Mr. Ehret then went on to review the joyous feasts celebrated by this band of brewers for a quarter of a century. He said that he had not missed one when health and opportunity permitted, and he intended to keep the same sort of a

William G. Ringler,
Spokesman for the Ringler Brewery Employes.

record in the future. It was a joy to see the pleasant intercourse of employer and employe on these picnics.

There has been no evidence of business competition at these annual gatherings, Mr. Ehret said, all meeting on the same broad plane of true friendship. It seemed to him as if the family had grown from year to year, and no one was more pleased with the development of the battalion than he. Mr. Ehret said that he and many of those around him had been in close relations for many years, and, though they had met almost daily in the walks of business, the friendship had increased rather than diminished, and he sincerely trusted it would continue so for many years to come.

The present officers of the Yorkville Brewers' Battalion are:

Commander—Major William Wenzel; Adjutant—C. F. Dietz; Captains—H. Molendo and H. Kremer; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—George Mann; Financial Secretary—Otto Henning; Treasurer—H. Molendo.

All details of the picnic were under the charge of the Committee on Arrangements, of which Henry Mock was Chairman.

Among the prominent persons present were Frank Bickelmayer, William M. Schuenker, E. F. Mackeldey, John Bopp, Frank Hubbard, E. Henes, C. T. Klein, Charles Wickenheiser, Ashbel P. Fitch, Richard Katzenmayer, Lorenz Zeller, and F. A. Ringler.

The battalion will participate in the parade of the Liberal Sunday Law Society on Sept. 25. The officers express themselves as confident that they will have a representation of nearly 1,000.

NEW YEAR'S AT DEBORAH NURSERY

Jewish Boys and Girls to Have a Feast of Good Things.

The male department of the Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory celebrated the Jewish Feast of the New Year last night at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Southern Boulevard.

The 120 boys in the institution, with 100 neighbors and friends from the vicinity, sat down to a service of song in the synagogue of the institution at sunset. The Rev. A. Reser, the resident rabbi and cantor, conducted the service. He was assisted by the choir of forty boys. Mr. Reser also gave a short talk to the boys.

The boys will be given carte blanche to eat, drink, play, and forget school cares from to-day until Saturday night.

The female department at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue will march to the nursery this morning, and at 9 o'clock there will be another service.

Fruits and holiday provisions have been given by friends of the institution, and Superintendent Goldstein will see that they are generously bestowed.

MRS. JOSEPHINE MAY MARRIED

Daughter of George Law Becomes Mrs. George A. Haines.

A cable dispatch from Lugano, Switzerland, announces the marriage there Monday of Josephine May, daughter of the late George Law of this city, to George A. Haines of Boston, Mass.

The Law residence at 259 Fifth Avenue was closed last night, and no information about the marriage could be obtained. When in the city, Mrs. Josephine Law May, widow of Charles A. May, made her home there.

An English Cook Asserts Himself.

From The National Review.

The ignorance in regard to the higher branches of cookery, which certainly prevailed at this period in England, is to be accounted for, I think. Throughout the eighteenth century there seems to have been a deeply rooted prejudice among those who wrote on the subject against anything French. This undoubtedly increased as the two countries became involved in war. In 1730 one Charles Carter, who at various times was cook to the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Pontefract, Lord Cornwallis, and other notabilities, brought out his "Compleat Practical Cook, or a New System of the Whole Art and Mystery of Cookery."

As was the fashion of the time, he led off with a ponderous and absurdly consequential preface, in which the following paragraph occurs: "A good English cook is often slighted, and some of our most hospitable noblemen and ladies cannot think themselves well served till they have sent to a neighboring kingdom for a cook, who, indeed, by the poverty of his country, (compared to ours,) and the variousness or humor of its flippant inhabitants, whose gousts [sic] are perpetually changing, is pushed so much upon his invention that he may sometimes be allowed to surpass, (on English materials especially,) with his mimicking vivacity, the sounder taught native, especially when Nature is to be disguised and lost in art, and the palate to be puzzled rather than pleased."

The Italian Cibesco.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The Cibesco's duties were many and arduous. He was expected to attend his lady's levée, and bring her the day's news; to keep an eye upon her servants; to accompany her to the church, to the ballroom, to the theatre, and to carry her prayer book, fan, or scent bottle, as the case might be. Meanwhile, his own wife would be receiving all these attentions from some other lady's husband; and no one thought a whit the worse of any of the three parties to the arrangement. Society was scandalized only when the wife proved false to the lover.

Many writers—Dr. Johnson's Italian friend Baretti among them—have labored to prove that the custom was perfectly innocent; and innocent in one narrow sense it may have been. Nevertheless, sturdy John Bull shakes his head at this systematic philandering, and regards it as anything but harmless, even if technically innocent. And as philosophy also shakes her grave pate at the whole business and the social system out of which it grew, the reader will probably judge that John Bull, for once at least, is perfectly right.

The Secretary of War.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean, (Rep.)

Col. Dan Lamont is a mighty poor subject to interview, but the people like his blunt, honest ways all the same. Few men in public life have won praise from all parties more honestly than Col. Lamont. He is an American all over.

Gibney Reviled the Judge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—Peter Gibney of Bayonne was convicted in the General Sessions Court to-day of assault. When Judge Hudspeth directed him to stand up to be sentenced he replied with an oath that he would not. Judge Hudspeth ordered the constables to bring the prisoner before the bench. They did so, Gibney in the meantime struggling desperately and shouting that he would not be sentenced.

Finally he made an effort to climb upon the bench, but was restrained. When quiet was partially restored Judge Hudspeth sentenced Gibney to the penitentiary for six months. He continued to revile the Judge as he was dragged from the court room and taken to the county jail.

The critical in art and economy are invited to inspect the latest designs in FLINT'S Fine Furniture, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TO OPEN ITS NEW BUILDINGS

PLANS MADE FOR THE CITY UNIVERSITY'S CEREMONIES.

The Date Fixed for Oct. 19—Ground Will Also Be Broken for the New Library at That Time.

The corporation of the University of the City of New-York held its first meeting of the academic year in the new University Building, Washington Square, yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to decide as to the formal opening of the new building at University Heights and the new halls for the law, pedagogy, and graduate classes in Washington Square.

The building in Washington Square is so nearly completed that it is expected that the schools there will open on Oct. 1, when everything will be in readiness, except perhaps the recreation rooms on the roof and the fittings of the library. The basement and first seven floors of the building have been leased to the American Book Company.

The council resolved to postpone the formal opening of this building until the same date as the formal opening of the new University Heights buildings, at which time also ground will be broken for the new library. Stanford White is now completing plans for this building, which will be used also for administrative purposes and will include a commencement hall capable of seating 1,500 people and a museum hall 200 feet in length.

The date of the formal opening was fixed for Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19, and the arrangements were intrusted to a committee of twelve members, subdivided into four special committees, as follows:

On Programme and Invitation—William Allen Butler, Dr. George Alexander, and Dr. John Reid; on Transportation—Dr. John P. Munn, Israel C. Pierson, and William A. Wheelock; on Grounds—David Banks, Chancellor MacCracken, and Frederic Baker; on Finance—William F. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons, and A. D. Juilliard.

This committee was empowered to ask each Executive Committee of the four alumni associations to appoint an associate committee to co-operate with them.

The University Medical College members are expected to go from East Twenty-sixth Street by a special steamer to the boathouse landing at University Heights. The Law School men will also attend in a body by special train.

It was resolved also to invite to take part in the programme the Governor of the State, the Mayor of New-York City, and the Chancellor of the university at Albany. Invitations were also extended to representatives of the New-England and Middle States Associations of Universities and Colleges to speak, and also to one speaker to represent the colleges of the West and South.

Accommodations for several thousand persons will be provided on the site of the new library, and the exercises will be held in the gymnasium should the day prove stormy.

Chancellor MacCracken announced that during the Summer gifts from various sources amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000 had been received. These will be applied to the regular educational fund. The following appointments to the Faculty were also announced: Dr. Samuel Weir to the chair of the history of education and ethics, Arthur D. Frizell as associate professor of mathematics, Edward B. Warren as associate professor of political science and an assistant to Prof. Bristol of the biology department.

Under the new arrangement the undergraduate department, the schools of technology, and part of the graduate work will be situated at University Heights, while the departments of law and pedagogy and the rest of the graduate work will be conducted in the Washington Square building. The Medical School will retain its old quarters in East Twenty-sixth Street.

There were present at the meeting yesterday, besides the members announced as committeemen, Charles Butler, who presided; William S. Updyke, and Dean Charles I. Pardee.

HE ROBBED OBLIGING TAILORS

Sloan Picked Pickets While His Perennial Rip Was Being Sewed.

A well-dressed stranger of courteous manner has been calling for some time at tailors' shops of the better class, and asking to have a slight rip in his trousers sewed up. The service was so trifling, and the man's manner so pleasing, that his wants have usually been attended to by proprietors or salesmen, rather than workmen. While the obsequious tailor was repairing the rent, the caller usually explored the pockets of the man who was waiting on him, and generally succeeded in removing a watch, a pin or a sum of money, and he made a graceful exit before the theft was discovered.

Police Headquarters was well aware of the raids which were being made on obliging tailors, and a general alarm had been sent out describing the pickpocket and his methods.

The man called at the tailoring shop of Philau & Son, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street Tuesday morning, and picking out the prosperous-looking senior partner, preferred his usual request. Mr. Philau was only too glad to serve such a courteous caller, and deftly repaired the rip.

Some pleasant things were said by each party to the transaction, and then, paying a very modest charge, the stranger withdrew. He had not been gone long when Mr. Philau found that his watch, which is a valuable one, was missing. There could be no doubt when and how it went.

Unhappily for the pickpocket, Philau & Son are interested in another shop, at 337 Wagner Boulevard. There the courteous stranger carried his perpetual rip later the same day, and preferred his customary request.

Among the workmen present was a man who was aware of the morning's transaction in the Amsterdam Avenue shop, and who recognized the caller. While the rip was again being sewed up this workman slipped out and called a policeman, who arrested the man of many rips and took him to Police Headquarters.

None of the detectives recognized him, and his picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery. He said that he was William Sloan, forty-five years old, of Boston.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was committed for trial on a charge of picking pockets.

Veterans Elect Officers.

The members of the Twenty-fifth New-York Veteran Cavalry Association held their annual reunion and dinner yesterday at 57 West Twenty-fourth Street. Capt. James M. Smith of this city, the retiring President, presided over the meeting.

The following officers were elected: President—John Keegan of Philadelphia; First Vice President—J. H. Burleigh of Binghamton, N. Y.; Second Vice President—J. H. Wolf of Roseville, Ohio; Third Vice President—August Koellhoffer of Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary—J. Warren Bulens of Chicopee, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary—Henry C. Broas of New-York; Treasurer—Dr. Ormonde Duffloo.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—Dr. I. Dever Warner, who has already given the local Young Men's Christian Association more than $100,000 outright, announced to-day that he had secured a large wooden structure in the rear of the association building, and this he would commence at once to prepare for a trade school and institute. All the expense he will bear himself.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 18.—The water in the bay receded suddenly this morning, lowering the level about three feet and leaving several vessels on the bottom. It came back gradually. The same phenomenon was observed last Summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—A. J. Lewis, senior member of the firm of Shreve & Co., jewelers, cut his throat, using a carving knife and fork and a penknife. He came to this city from Norwich, Conn., about twenty years ago.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The four-year-old daughter of Fred E. Rowland of Farmington, fell into a dairy can of milk, from which she attempted to drink, and was drowned.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN WORK

Fifteenth Senatorial District Good Government Club Convention.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Many Delegates Opposed to Independent Tickets—Elihu Root and Gustav H. Schwab Chosen Members at Large.

Members of Good Government Clubs who live in the Fifteenth Senatorial District held a convention last night in the clubhouse of Good Government Club A, 722 Lexington Avenue, and organized committees to conduct the Fall campaign.

No plan of action has been completed by the Good Government Clubs of the district. Many members of Good Government Clubs are decidedly opposed to running an independent ticket, and they wish to use all their influence in urging the disaffected wings of the Democratic and Republican Parties to nominate acceptable candidates.

Members of the Good Government Clubs in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, which form the Fifteenth Senatorial District, held separate meetings before they met in convention; and, acting in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Political Action, appointed Nominating and Campaign Committees for work in the Assembly districts.

The Nominating Committees are to consider the question of candidates, and to confer with other political organizations, while the Campaign Committees are to perform the routine campaign work.

Preble Tucker presided at the Twenty-fifth Assembly District meeting, and committees appointed were as follows:

Campaign Committee—Boudinot Keith, Herbert Barry, Arthur B. Woodford, Horace C. Deming, Edward T. Emmet, Clarence Goadby, Colton Hall, Henry L. Stimson, and Robert S. Minturn.

Nominating Committee—F. R. Sturgis, Charles Stewart Davison, George L. Heins, W. Bayard Cutting, C. Grant La Farge, Arthur Turnbull, and Charles M. Perry.

The Twenty-seventh Assembly District meeting appointed on its Nominating Committee De Forest Grant, W. Harris Roome, B. Aymar Sands, J. R. Burnet, A. S. Frissell, Arthur von Briesen, and R. W. G. Welling; and on its Campaign Committee, R. W. G. Welling, Thomas O. Wells, R. Aymar Sands, De Forest Grant, W. Harris Roome, James Speyer, A. Edmund Hildick, J. R. Burnet, and Roland Holt. Arthur von Briesen was Chairman of the meeting.

The members of the committees appointed by the Twenty-ninth Assembly District meeting were:

Nominations — Carl Schurz Petrasch, Charles H. Strong, William Jay Schieffelin, Frank L. Gilliss, Constant A. Andrews, Max J. Lissauer, and Frederick P. Delafield. Campaign—Charles H. Strong, William Jay Schieffelin, Frederick W. Longfellow, Edward S. Chapin, J. H. Stern, Samuel J. Rose, Emil Rosenblatt, George H. Englehart, and Talbot Olyphant.

The Senatorial District Convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock, when the Assembly district meetings had adjourned. It was held in the lower hall of the clubhouse. Arthur von Briesen presided.

It was voted that the Nominating Committee appointed by the three Assembly district meetings should unite to form the Senatorial Nominating Committee, and that the members of the three Assembly District Campaign Committees should unite to form the Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Elihu Root, Gustav H. Schwab, J. H. Van Amringe, Salem H. Waters, and Wheeler H. Peckham were made members at large of the Nominating Committee. Henry Holt, William B. Hornblower, Everett P. Wheeler, Gustav H. Schwab, and J. H. Van Amringe were made members at large of the Campaign Committee. Arthur von Briesen was chosen permanent Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and De Forest Grant was chosen permanent Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

The committees have the power to fill vacancies and to add to their numbers. They were instructed to report back to the convention.

CLUB F ELECTS OFFICERS.

Bar Association Urged to Name Judiciary Candidates.

The Trustees of Good Government Club F held their monthly meeting last night at 524 Hudson Street. The following officers were elected to fill vacancies:

Second Vice President—John Stanton; Treasurer—S. Carman Harriot; Trustees—Oliver C. Semple, and Elon S. Hobbs.

There was a rather warm discussion over the question as to whether Good Government Clubs should participate in the industrial fair which is to be held in Madison Square Garden during the month of October. The Madison Square Garden Company, at the head of which is J. Pierpont Morgan, D. O. Mills, F. K. Sturgis, and several other well-known New-Yorkers, has invited the Good Government Clubs to take charge of certain parts of the exhibition, and manage the opening of the fair. Voting devices and the work of the Vacation Schools were suggested as some of the exhibits that the clubs might take charge of.

Club F last night, after considerable debate, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the trustees of Good Government Club F disapprove of the use of the name of the Good Government Clubs of this city in connection with any movement outside of the objects for which they were organized, which are distinctly stated in the constitution to be to secure, in conjunction with other Good Government Clubs, good government for the City of New-York.

After the unanimous adoption of this resolution, Edward B. Merrill and Henry D. Sedgwick and others spoke on the question of urging the New-York Bar Association to nominate persons to fill the eight vacancies on the bench of this city, with the result that this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it would be satisfactory to this club and, in its opinion, to the citizens of the City of New-York, that the Bar Association of this city should express its opinion as to the proper persons to be nominated to fill the eight vacancies on the bench of this city which are to be filled at the coming elections.

Heretofore, it was pointed out, the Bar Association had declined to have anything to do with the nominations and the trustees of Good Government Club F expressed the opinion that if their action is followed by the other clubs it will have no little effect in inducing the Bar Association to at least take an interest in these nominations, if it does not name outright the proper candidates.

To Make the Ball Nozzle in England.

The success that the American ball nozzle has attained in this country has resulted in the formation of a company to manufacture and introduce the appliance in Great Britain.

The title of the new company is the British-American Ball Nozzle Company, and its promoters offer, through Donald, Gordon & Co., of the Stock Exchange, $200,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the company, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in fully paid unassessable stock.

A Canvasser Charged with Forgery.

Timothy Roberts, a canvasser living at 230 East Ninety-fifth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with forgery. The complainants were Gilbert Barnberger, 97 Greene Street; E. L. Shannahan, 80 Greene Street, and W. Herbert, 170 Grand Street.

Magistrate Cornell remanded Roberts until to-day in order that additional evidence might be secured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Fire destroyed the residence of George Bebb and the adjoining house, owned by E. T. Leavenworth and occupied by a man named Harrigan. Among the articles destroyed was a picture of Katherine Tegakwitha, valued at $500 and owned by Miss Harrigan, who won it at a fair. The loss will be about $8,000, with partial insurance.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 18.—The Yesler Mill, at Yesler, on a spur of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, recently leased by the Great Western Lumber and Supply Company, burned, with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, dry kiln, wharf, &c; loss, $75,000; insurance, $75,000.

ALASKA, Mich., Sept. 18.—Seven stores burned this morning. The losers are; Samuel T. Colson, County Treasurer; John Forbes, general storekeeper; William Glasgow, John King, and Joseph R. McKee.

FIFE LAKE, Mich., Sept. 18.—Emmet Gagadorn's mill and handle factory burned this morning. Loss, $13,000; insurance, $7,400.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 18.—The American (formerly the Depauw) Plate Glass Works burned; loss, $60,000; no insurance.

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE

Accusations in Court by Creditors of the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

Allegations of fraud were made in court yesterday against the persons who are engaged in winding up the affairs of the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution.

The complainants are the Phoenix National Bank and the firm of James L. Morgan and Willem & Parr, all of whom are creditors of the concern.

Lucien Oudin was appointed receiver some time ago to wind up the corporation. The complainants allege that on May 27 the receiver sold to Morris Cooper, a lawyer's clerk, certain real estate on Staten Island for $1,000, which was the property of the dyeing corporation, and which, in a circular issued by the receiver previous to the sale was stated as being valued at $250,000. The complainants say they have looked into the property sold for $1,000, and that the value is easily $100,000.

They also charge that there was an agreement between some of the creditors and a rival dyeing establishment, by which the rival concern was to buy the real estate from Cooper at an increased price, and the surplus was to be divided among the favored creditors. It is also alleged that Cooper assigned his bid to the rival house, Barrett, Nephews & Co., and that the latter house increased its capital stock from $130,000 to $225,000 after the sale to Cooper.

In order to obtain evidence of the alleged fraud an affidavit was submitted to Henry B. Palmer of Tenafly, N. J., who is President of Barrett, Nephews & Co. Mr. Palmer was requested to sign it. He refused to do this, and an order was obtained from Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, Chambers, this city, for Palmer's examination before Dennis Quinn, as referee. Palmer appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and he asked Judge Beekman yesterday for a stay pending the determination of the appeal.

The application for a stay was denied by Judge Beekman.

Mr. Oudin stated last night that all his proceedings as receiver of the establishment have been in every respect fair, open, and above board.

The sale complained of was, he said, of a part only of the assets of the concern, and the property sold was subject to mortgages, leases, &c., which the purchasers assumed. The sale was very extensively advertised, and was made at public auction to the highest bidder. It was made subject to confirmation by the court in May last.

All accusations of prearrangement, collusion, or fraud with the purchaser Mr. Oudin absolutely denies.

TRICKS OF WOULD-BE POLICEMEN

President Roosevelt Tells How a Wig and a Lump Raised Height.

According to President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, the tricks of the citizen who would be a policeman for darkness and peculiarity rival those of Bret Harte's heathen Chinee. Talking of the conduct of policemen in embryo when under examination, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday told this story:

"In the recent physical examination of candidates for patrolmen, there were two men whose appearance first perplexed and then aroused the examining surgeons. The standard height for admission to the force is 5 feet 8 inches, and at first sight both the men appeared just within the standard.

"One of them, however, had a slight mustache of fiery red tint and a tremendous shock of black hair. The hair excited the curiosity of the examining surgeon, and in looking at it carefully he found it to be a thick, heavy wig, which, being removed, disclosed a head of the brightest red hair.

"The crown of the second man's head was so exactly on the measurement line that the examiner remeasured him, with the result of finding that on the crown of the applicant's head was a tremendous lump, which raised his height half an inch. The man declared positively that the lump had been received accidentally, but the examiners had doubts on the subject. They were unanimous, however, in concluding that the blow which caused it would have fractured the ordinary man's skull."

Both men, President Roosevelt said, were rejected. He refused to tell their names.

Bequests by Mrs. Rebecca Kastor.

Mrs. Rebecca Kastor, who died on Aug. 30, left legacies of $100 each to the following public institutions:

Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Free School Association, Ladies' Bekuscholm Society, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

Mrs. Kastor's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Her entire estate amounted to $15,000, of which all but the sums named goes to relatives.

Street Railway Hearings Postponed.

The Railway Committee of the Board of Aldermen was to have given a public hearing yesterday on the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for an extension of its lines, and on the question of revoking the franchise of the Fulton, Wall, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company.

The two hearings were adjourned for lack of a quorum. The hearing on the Third Avenue road's application was postponed until Friday at 2 o'clock, and the other hearing until 2 o'clock Oct. 2. Counsel for the railway companies and some property owners interested were somewhat disappointed at the delay.

A Big Harvest for Pickpockets.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—An organized band of pickpockets made successful hauls at Union Station here to-day, securing about $2,500 dollars in cash, several watches, and a few revolvers. John Williams of Nashville was relieved of $1,100, and Theodore Stein, a Louisville drummer, lost a revolver, a watch, and $80. Other losses are reported. The robberies occurred while the jam from incoming and outgoing passengers was thickest at the station. No arrests have been made.

The Police Protect Duncan Ross.

Duncan C. Ross, the wrestler, who weighs 250 pounds, had a quarrel with his wife in Broadway, near Fulton Street, last night, in the course of which Mrs. Ross, who weighs 110 pounds, struck her husband with an umbrella. Ross called a policeman and insisted that his wife be arrested for assaulting him. She was locked up at the Oak Street Police Station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3.50 P. M.—185 East Third Street; Mrs. Hudosch; damage, $75.

6.10 P. M.—131 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Samuel Wallach; dwelling; damage, $50.

7.00 P. M.—30 Bank Street; H. Ridder; tenement; damage, $10.

7.10 P. M.—418 West Seventeenth Street; John Bannon; damage slight.

8.30 P. M.—545 Fifth Avenue; J. M. Hodgson; store; damage, $25.

9.15 P. M.—73 Goerck Street; Samuel Amback; tenement; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—238 West Twenty-eighth Street, Matthew Coggstew; tenement; damage, $25.

COMING EVENTS.

—Italian anniversary festival, by United Italian societies, Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

—Final feast of the season of the Hoboken Turtle Club, King's Bridge Hotel, Harlem, today. Breakfast, 8.30 A. M.; dinner, 4 P. M.

—Credit Men's Association, Broadway Central Hotel, to-day, 1.30 P. M.

—Quigg Club meeting, 371 Amsterdam Avenue, this evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIBRARY LUXURY.

First, a suitable table. Our stock is complete and varied. One beauty is of mahogany, massive and magnificent—very dark, rich finish; supports on each corner are carved dragons; top of polished smoothness; wide drawer on either side.

Second, a comfortable armchair—one that you sink into with a feeling of relief and restfulness. We have them in leather and many other styles of upholstery and in different shapes. All at manufacturing prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Furniture Facts.

Everything worth seeing and worth owning in Furniture can be found at the establishment of

R. J. Horner & Co.,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Prices the lowest at which first quality goods can be made and sold. Styles to suit every taste and purse.

LOST NEGRESS AND WHITE CHILD

Neither Knows Where She Lives—Found in Eighth Avenue.

Roundsman Ennis of the West Twentieth Street Station last evening found an old decrepit colored woman, accompanied by a very pretty white child, standing disconsolately at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. They were unable to tell where they lived and they were taken to the station house.

No one had called for them up to midnight, in spite of the fact that the police sent out a general alarm. The colored woman gave her name as Frances Daniels, sixty years old, Virginian born. The child could only give the name of Clara. The woman said that the child's father was a Mr. Reinhart, and that he was her employer.

The child wore a light dress, black shoes, and stockings, and is apparently about five years old. She has dark hair and eyes.

A German at the Castleton.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 18.—A delightful german was given in the Hotel Castleton this evening. The great dining room, which is considered one of the best dancing floors on Staten Island, was in excellent condition, and nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

The evening opened with general dancing, which was followed by a german led by Mr. C. W. Pomeroy and Miss Flossie Sprague. The favors were very handsome and unique. A fine collation was served by the hotel chef.

Among those present were Miss Ida Barton, Miss Marie Barton, Miss Balz, Mrs. Estey, Miss Wiltie, Mrs. Wilgus, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Northrup, Miss Kitching, Miss Pendleton, Miss Lovett, Miss Young, Miss Wilson, Messrs. Barton, Lozier, Payne, McConnell, Pattie, J. W. Pomeroy, Schnelzel, Wilgus, Winch, Kitching, Weisiger, and Goldsborough.

Floral Gifts for Chief Bonner.

Chief Hugh Bonner was presented with many floral pieces yesterday, the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment in the present Fire Department. The flowers were the gifts of clerks and officers in the department.

Speeches were made at Fire Headquarters in honor of the occasion by Chief Clerk W. P. Allen and Capt. McAdam of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and a response was made by Chief Bonner. President La Grange also complimented the chief, and hoped he would long remain in service.

Chief Bonner entered the volunteer fire service June 16, 1860, and became the head of an engine company in the present department Sept. 18, 1865.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Peabody Visiting Here.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell Peabody of Gallatin, Tenn., and formerly of this city, are at the New-Amsterdam for a few days. Mr. Peabody is a son of Arthur J. Peabody of 15 West Tenth Street. Mr. Peabody's elopement with Miss Emmit of Staten Island in the Fall of 1893 caused a great deal of comment, for their engagement had been announced for some time.

—Roberts-La Roche Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Marie La Roche, daughter of Dr. William T. La Roche of Harrington Park, N. J., to Col. Howland Roberts of the London Irish Rifles, son of Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, baronet, of Roberts's Cove, County Cork, Ireland, will take place in the early Autumn.

—Guests of Mrs. O. L. Jones.—Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street are entertaining very extensively at their country seat, Jones's Manor, Cold Spring Harbor, S. I. Commander E. J. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Mrs. Chadwick are among their guests.

—Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald Coming Home.—Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald will close their cottage at Seabright, N. J., within a fortnight, and open their town house at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street for the Winter.

—Gen. and Mrs. Earle in Town.—Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle have closed their country house, The Barracks, at Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J., and have opened their town house, Earle Cliff, Washington Heights.

—Center-Innes Wedding.—News comes from Santa Barbara, Cal., of the wedding of Miss Susan Warren Innes to H. Livingston Center, both of this city, which occurred on Tuesday.

—Will Remain at Fordham Heights.—Mr. and Mrs. James Muhlenberg Bailey of Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street will remain at their country place at Fordham Heights until late in the Fall.

—Miss Selma Levy Engaged.—The engagement of Miss Selma Levy to David Stiebel is announced. They will be at home Sunday next at 158 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

—Ex-Secretary Whitney's Cruise.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Miss Pauline Whitney, and Miss Paget are taking a short cruise on the yacht Columbia.

—Mrs. H. D. Winant in Town.—Mrs. Henry D. Winant has closed her cottage at Gallilee, N. J., and is in town for a few days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers in the Medical Department.—Major Clarence Ewen, Surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, will report to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty, relieving Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon. Major Taylor will report to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty.

—The following officers have been detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at Denver, Col., Oct. 1: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon; Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, four months; Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery, three months; Lieut. Peter Murray, Third Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. William H. Kell, Twenty-second Infantry, three months.

—The stations assigned Troops A, D, E, and H, First Cavalry, are: Troops A and D, at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory; Troops E and H, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.

—Major Augustus H. Bainbridge, Fifteenth Infantry, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, has been appointed a Special Inspector of Unservicable Property at that post and at Fort Sill.

—Transfers in the Ninth Cavalry—Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, from Troop I to Troop C; Lieut. John F. McBlain, from Troop C to Troop I.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator George G. Vest of Missouri is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster is at the Fifth Avenue.

—President Franklin Carter of Williams College is at the Everett.

—The Count and Countess de Nouë of Paris are at the Brunswick.

Gen. José M. Hernandez and Gerardo Forrest of Venezuela are at the Westminster.

—Col. William G. Rice of the United States Civil Service Commission is at the Holland.

—Commissioner E. B. Stahlman of the Southern Railway Association is at the Albemarle.

—George M. Pullman of Chicago and Henry B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit are at the Windsor.

—Senator Baxter T. Smelzer of Havana, N. Y., and Mrs. Morrison R. Waite of Washington, D. C., are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Edwin Atwell of Albany are at the Waldorf.

Thursday
September 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN

Republicans Unable to Nominate in the Twenty-seventh District.

PLATT'S WISHES ARE DISREGARDED

Democrats of the Fourth District Indorse the Republican Candidate for Judge—A Woman for School Commissioner.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-seventh District reassembled in this city to-day and took twenty-seven ballots with the same result as last week—Keck, 7; Mosher, 7; Krum, 7. In all, 461 ballots have been taken.

It was thought that a settlement of the difficulty would be reached at Saratoga during the State Convention, and it is understood that propositions were made to each of the three candidates, but none of them was willing to withdraw. The Sentinel of this city printed a story this morning that the Keck delegates would go to Krum at the order of Platt. The Keck men, however, declare their intention to stand by their candidate. The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RYDER AGAINST WHITE.

The Democrats of Onondaga Select a Candidate for Senator.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Philip S. Ryder, one of the most popular men in the Democratic Party of Onondaga County, was nominated in the County Convention to-day for State Senator. There was no opposition to Mr. Ryder, it being generally conceded that he would be the best man to run against Horace White, the Republican nominee.

Mr. Ryder was born in Ithaca in 1837. He came to Syracuse in 1865 and he has ever since conducted a photograph gallery here. Mr. Ryder is one of the most respected citizens of Syracuse, and on two occasions the people of the city and county have recorded their appreciation of him. The first was in the Spring of 1891, when he was the Democratic candidate for Overseer of the Poor, Daniel Gere being the Republican candidate. Mr. Gere was elected by a plurality of only 82 votes, although the normal Republican majority was about 2,000. In the Fall of the same year Mr. Ryder was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, running against John A. Hoxsie, the Republican candidate. Mr. Ryder carried the city by 1,080, but the vote in the towns gave Mr. Hoxsie a majority in the county of 549, counting the transposed ballots which cut such a figure in election contests that year.

Thomas Woods, an aggressive and prominent young lawyer, was nominated for District Attorney. The following delegates to the Fifth District Judicial Convention, which has not yet been called, were named: First District—Martin F. Dillon of Skaneateles, J. H. Lyboult of Camillus, R. E. Dorchester of Marcellus, D. Munro Hill of Elbridge, and Jacob C. Kenyon of Lysander. Second District—John J. Hallock of Salina, W. W. Van Brocklin of Pompey, William J. McClusky, Francis Baumer, and Charles H. Blust of Syracuse. Third District—P. J. Ryan, William S. Jenney, Benjamin Stolz, John H. McCrahon, and J. S. Luddington, all of Syracuse. Fourth District—Thomas Woods, William P. Gannon, E. J. Shanahan, W. A. Beach, and Theodore L. R. Morgan, all of Syracuse.

A new County Committee was elected and was organized as follows: Chairman, Duncan W. Peck; Secretary, Frank L. Kellogg; Treasurer, Bruce S. Aldrich.

INSTRUCTED FOR JUDSON.

Fulton and Hamilton Have a Candidate for State Treasurer.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Fulton-Hamilton County District Convention at Johnstown to-day was a harmonious affair. It was wholly under the control of the Hill wing of the party, the Cleveland men having offered no opposition in the primaries in deference to the candidacy of John B. Judson for State Treasurer. The Hill men reciprocated by selecting ex-Recorder Frank Parson, a stanch Cleveland man, for Chairman. Ex-Judge R. P. Anibal of Johnstown, Erastus Darling of Gloversville, and John P. Harris of Hope, Hamilton County, were elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of John B. Judson for State Treasurer.

M. M. Murray of Johnstown, George E. Van Arnam of Northville, Emmet Blair of Broadalbin, William Getman of Ephratah, W. J. Stewart of Perth, Fred Harris of Hope, and H. Hull of Gloversville were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to be hereafter called, for the district consisting of the Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schoharie. R. H. Anibal of Gloversville was elected delegate to the Democratic Judicial Convention.

Ex-Mayor Clark L. Jordan of Gloversville was nominated for member of the Assembly. Mr. Jordan was elected Mayor of Gloversville in 1892, at the Spring elections, notwithstanding there is a large Republican majority in the city. At the ensuing general election he was defeated for District Attorney, and in the Spring of 1894 was renominated for Mayor and defeated at the polls. He is a lawyer. No nominations were made by the Fulton County Convention, a recess being taken until Oct. 2.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Democrats of the First Steuben District Elect Delegates.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democrats of the First Steuben District held a convention at Bath to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Judicial Conventions. A nomination for Assemblyman will be made Oct. 3. This was the first convention under the new apportionment, which places Corning and Bath in the same district. Everything was harmonious. The delegates to the State Convention are Henry A. Argue, Corning; Charles O. Schockey, Addison; James McCall, Bath; all of whom are Hill men.

The Senatorial delegates are Francis C. Williams, Corning; Marcus Stowell, Lindley; Hobart J. Moore, Hammondsport; Clarence Willis, Bath; Patrick J. McClusky, Hornby; Thomas Flynn, Prattsburg.

Delegates to the Judiciary Convention are Walter S. Drew, Hammondsport; Reuben R. Lyon, Bath; Eugene Wade, Addison.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Cleveland and his administration, and severely assailing the Republican State officials for extravagance and the increase of expenses of the State Government. The proposed canal appropriation was denounced.

It is said that ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath will be the candidate for the Controllership this Fall. His former record is pointed to by his friends as proof of his fitness.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE INDORSED.

Democrats of the Fourth District Nominate a Republican for Judge.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 18.—The Fourth Judicial District Democratic Convention was held to-day. The district includes the Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady, which comprise the Republican stronghold of Northern New-York, and in which a Republican nomination is equivalent to an election. All of the above counties were represented, except Washington, Fulton, and Hamilton. Judge E. S. Westbrook of Montgomery was made Chairman.

Delegate E. W. Burke of Essex, in a brief address, moved that the convention indorse Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry, Essex County, the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court in this district. He spoke of the Judge's eminent qualifications, and believed that the position was one that should be elevated above political differences. The motion was seconded by representatives of Saratoga, Schenectady, Clinton, and Franklin Counties, and was carried unanimously. The convention, which was not in session over thirty minutes, adjourned after appointing as a Judicial District Committee E. C. Angell of Schenectady, G. W. Maxon of Saratoga, T. F. Conway of Clinton, and C. H. Buck of Essex.

It has been understood for some time that the convention would either make no nomination or indorse Judge McLaughlin.

A WOMAN ON THE TICKET.

Democrats of Tompkins Name Mrs. Sweetland for School Commissioner.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Tompkins County Democratic Convention to-day nominated Levi J. Wheeler of Trumansburg for member of the Assembly, Dr. Arthur D. White of Ithaca and Dr. Abram Chase of Ulysses for Coroners, and Miss Elizabeth Sweetland of Dryden for School Commissioner for the Second District.

The delegates to the State Convention are S. D. Halliday and Frank Davis of Ithaca and Giles M. Stoddard of Groton; alternates, W. H. Willson, J. P. Merrill, and M. C. Acton.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are: Ithaca City—Dr. J. S. Kirkendall; Ithaca Town—N. Pierson; Danby—George B. Thatcher; Ulysses—Frank Crawford; Caroline—George M. Bull; Groton—B. R. Williams; Enfield—E. S. Bailey; Newfield—S. D. Cook; Dryden—E. C. McGregor; Lansing—J. H. Conkling.

E. S. Jackson is the delegate to the Judicial Convention. The Senatorial delegates are favorable to John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for Senator. The County Committee elected D. F. Van Vleet Chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Blunderbuss Platform.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Massachusetts Prohibitionists to-day nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—Edward Kendall of Cambridge; Lieutenant Governor—Edward S. Rogers of Lee; Secretary of State—Willard O. Wiley of Beverly; Treasurer and Receiver General—Wilbur M. Purington of Williamsburg; Attorney General—Frank M. Forbush of Natick; Auditor—Herman T. Regnalt of Attleborough.

The platform, besides declaring for prohibition, declares for woman suffrage, Government control of railroads and telephones, election of President and Vice President by the people, restriction of immigration, exclusive issue of money by the Government, and a good many other things.

Sullivan County Democrats.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—One of the most harmonious conventions ever held in Sullivan County was that of the Democrats to-day. The convention was largely made up of administration men, and these selected administration men for delegates without a protest. The State delegates are Frederick Hartig of Livingston Manor, Frederick Buckley of Liberty, and Sidney E. Wenzel of Callicoon Depot. The Senatorial delegates are Elmer Winner, A. D. O'Neill, Charles McCune, Charles De Kay, and Thomas Pendell. For the Judiciary Convention, George H. Smith, Judge of Sullivan County.

First Ulster District Democrats.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Ulster County to-day selected John F. Cloonan, John L. McGrath, and Nordnan Cunyes as delegates to the State Convention, with John Houck, Joseph H. Risely, and John N. Schultz as alternates. John N. Searing was appointed as a delegate to the Judiciary Convention to be held at Albany Sept. 26.

Second Chautauqua Democrats.

JAMESTOWN, Sept. 18.—At the Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua County to-day, U. S. Ladue was nominated for member of the Assembly. C. H. Corbett and C. R. Crosby were elected delegates to the State Convention. They belong to the Cleveland wing of the party.

MERCY FOR GIUSEPPE RASONA

Sent to the Elmira Reformatory Instead of State Prison, for Stealing.

Giuseppe Rasona escaped commitment to State prison for a long term yesterday because his father was formerly Secretary of State in Italy.

Rasona was studying law in this city. He was fond of high living, and when his means did not suffice him for the gratification of his tastes he stole $410 from Mrs. Amalia Ricco of 2,216 First Avenue. Mrs. Ricco had been one of his best friends, and he had the fredom of her house. He took advantage of this on Aug. 13 to steal the money, which Mrs. Ricco kept in a bureau drawer. He used it to make a trip to the Adirondacks, where he had, as he admitted, a good time.

Mrs. Ricco informed the police of her loss, and when the young man returned to the city he was arrested. His counsel, John Palmieri, yesterday pleaded with Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions for mercy. He said:

This young man has just reached his twenty-first year. He took this money, not because of innate viciousness, but rather because of recklessness. He has bitterly repented, and I ask your Honor not to send him to State prison. Such a sentence would blight his life. He now has a good future still before him, despite this misstep. His family is one of the best in Italy. His father served as Secretary of State for a long time. Your Honor may well exercise clemency without violating the course of justice.

To this plea for mercy Judge Fitzgerald replied:

That's the sort of story we hear here almost every day. Young men too lazy or too incompetent to earn the money they want to spend deliberately make common thieves of themselves, and when they are caught they come here and plead that they come of a good family, the very fact that should keep them straight and honest.

"The stolen money will be replaced, your Honor," said the lawyer. "We have a cable dispatch from Italy, saying this young man's family will make it good."

"That will not wipe out the crime," commented the Court.

Mr. Palmieri then submitted a letter from the Italian Consul General, certifying to the high social and official standing of Rasona's family, and Judge Fitzgerald finally said:

"Very well; we will see if this young man turns out well. I will not send him to State prison, but to the Elmira Reformatory."

Rasona will be taken to Elmira to-day.

DR. TALMAGE AWAITS A CALL

His Position as Regards the Request that He Go to Washington.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has not decided whether he will go to Washington. "I will not decide," he said, yesterday, "until after I receive a formal call from the First Presbyterian Church, the officers of which have written to me—'We are very anxious to extend a call to you to become a co-pastor in our church'—and asked me if I would consider a call if extended. The first communication I received Monday. Another came Tuesday night. I have made answer that, if I received a call, I would give it serious and prayerful consideration.

"I have several other calls also under consideration. Washington is a delightful place, and one in which I am thoroughly acquainted. There are many reasons why life there would be very pleasant for me. It is the headquarters of the Nation, and a place for work. There one can always find amusement if in search of it, or live in perfect quiet if one so desires. The First Presbyterian Church of Washington is one of the oldest and most influential in the country."

Dr. Talmage said he had no objection to serving as a co-pastor with Dr. Byron W. Sunderland, and added that they had been lifelong friends.

Alabama Coal Producers in Luck.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Alabama coal producers are enjoying a monopoly of the sugar plantation trade south of Greenville, Miss., which is very large. Heretofore Pittsburg coal men have absorbed this business because of an all-water route, but now the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers are very low, and Pennsylvania coal cannot move southward. The Pennsylvania coal men are 400,000 tons short of their contracts, and Alabama coal men are supplying the deficiency via Greenville. The rivers will not be in condition to transport coal until November, by which time the Alabama operators will have sold a half million tons at least and established a permanent trade.

SUNDAY DRINKS AT HOME

What Is Thought of Magistrate Cornell's Views Affecting Guests.

WOULD APPLY EXCISE LAW TO THE HOST

Such Interpretation May Be Within the Letter of the Law, Special Sessions Justices Say, but Against Its Spirit.

The announcement made by City Magistrate Cornell on Tuesday that any person who even in his own home sold or gave away beer or intoxicating liquor on Sunday was guilty of an offense, and if brought before him, and proof was adduced, he would hold the accused person to answer for a violation of the excise law, caused a great deal of comment, and was widely discussed yesterday.

The opinion of Magistrate Cornell was not given in a case that came before him, but was given out as an expression of his construction of the law. It is based upon the section of the excise law which provides that any person who shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on Sunday, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This clause of the law is construed by Magistrate Cornell to include the giving of wine or beer or spirituous liquor by any person to his guest in his home. In all previous attempts to define the law and to enforce its provisions in the past, no such strict construction was ever placed on the law.

To learn whether the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions took the same view of the law as announced by Magistrate Cornell, a reporter for The New-York Times called on four of them yesterday. He found that they were reluctant to criticise the utterance of Magistrate Cornell, out of courtesy to that gentleman. E. B. Hinsdale, the presiding Justice of the court, said:

"It would be manifestly improper for me to give out for publication an opinion on a problematical case which may come before me while sitting in the Court of Special Sessions for legal adjudication. The question of the serving of liquor to the bona fide members of a legally incorporated club—I mean a club which has not simply been formed and incorporated for the purpose of evading the law—is rather complicated, and one that requires careful consideration. But, in my opinion, the arrest of a man for giving away to his guest in his home a glass of wine, or a glass of beer, or other liquor, while it may be within the letter of the law, strictly construed, is clearly against its spirit.

"The 'giving away' under such circumstances is clearly not against the spirit of the law. One who treats his guest in his family circle is clearly within the law. There ought to be an exercise of discretion and good judgment in the enforcement of all laws. I hope they will not send any such cases to this court for adjudication.

"As far as the law applies to the serving of liquor to members of a club and their guests. I do not wish to give an opinion at this time. I would prefer to wait until such a case is legally presented in this court for adjudication, but as to the liability of a man treating a guest in his own home—well, if you should call on me at my house next Sunday, for instance, you would have a practical illustration of what I think about it."

Justice Jacob, also of the Court of Special Sessions, who was present during the interview with Justice Hinsdale, said:

"I fully concur in all that Judge Hinsdale has said. It is a strained construction of the statute to make it apply to the entertaining of guests by a man in his own home. I am satisfied that the law does not contemplate such an abuse of the private rights of the citizen. It may be the letter, but it is certainly not the spirit of the law, and was not so contemplated or intended by the Legislature."

Justices Jerome and Holbrook declined to discuss the matter. City Magistrate Wentworth said:

"I have not given the matter sufficient attention to give an opinion offhand. If a case of that kind should be brought before me to-day I would have to give the matter careful consideration before deciding. Yet it seems to me, in giving a decision, we would have to consider the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law. I do not believe that the Legislature had any such intention in passing the law. They might just as well restrict the giving away of coffee or tea, or permit coffee and prohibit tea, and vice versa, which, in my opinion, would be clearly unconstitutional. I prefer, of course, to give a decision in such a case when it is brought before me."

Magistrate Flammer smiled when the opinion of Magistrate Cornell was shown to him, but he declined to discuss it.

"If such a case is brought before me," he said, "I will give my opinion in the matter, but not otherwise."

POLICEMAN'S RIGHT TO USE FORCE.

Saloon Keeper Parke's Excise Case Before the City Court.

In a demurrer that was argued yesterday before Justice Botty, in the City Court, the question as to the right of a policeman to forcibly enter a saloon where he has a suspicion that the excise law is being violated, was raised.

The question came up in an action brought by Charles H. Parke, a saloon keeper at 13 Sixth Avenue, against Policeman John Gilligan of the Charles Street Station, to recover $2,000 damages for forcibly entering his saloon and assaulting him.

Parke said that on the night of July 8 last Gilligan, while in full uniform, broke into the saloon and beat him with a club, and then arrested him without a warrant. When he was arraigned the following day before Magistrate Flammer on a charge of assault made against him by the policeman, he was discharged.

In his answer Gilligan says that he was seeking for violations of the excise law, and that after 1 o'clock in the morning of July 9 he saw a number of persons going into the saloon, and that some of them were carrying pails. The policeman says that when he attempted to enter the saloon the door was shut upon him, and that Parke came outside and knocked him down. Gilligan says that he was justified in trying to enter the saloon, and that he had a right to arrest Parke.

Counsel for Parke interposed a demurrer to Gilligan's answer on the ground that the defense was not sufficient. Abraham Fromme, counsel for Parke, said that a residence was a man's castle, and no man, even in the uniform of a patrolman, had a right to force an entrance, and that the owner had the right to eject any one who used force.

A representative of the Corporation Counsel said that it was a policeman's right to make an arrest when he knew the law was being violated, and that Gilligan had such evidence against Parke that he would not have done his duty had he not arrested him. Decision was reserved.

EDITH PALMER SENT TO PRISON.

She Sold Wine Without a License—A Fight with Court Attendants.

Edith Palmer made things interesting for a time yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions.

She appeared in court to plead to an indictment for violating the excise laws in having sold a bottle of wine to a detective, though she had no liquor license. She was dressed in the height of fashion, and entered the court-room with an air of perfect freedom and independence.

"What is your occupation?" asked the clerk.

"I am a dressmaker," the defendant replied.

"It is charged here that you keep a disorderly house."

"No," was the reply; "I am a dressmaker."

Then she pleaded guilty to the complaint against her.

"One hundred dollars, and ten days in the City Prison," said Judge Fitzgerald.

"You surely don't mean to send me to jail," shrieked the prisoner, hysterically, losing all her self-confidence at once.

"That is the sentence," said the Judge.

"I won't go; I won't go to jail," the woman cried wildly, and then, as two court attendants approached to lead her away to the Tombs, she said:

"Don't you touch me! Don't you dare! Take your hands off of me!"

The two men began to use force, and the young woman fought them off like a tigress. "I will never go with you to jail; never," she cried.

Two other court attendants went to the assistance of their fellows, and finally the four men succeeded in getting their prisoner out of the court room, the woman shrieking and struggling as if possessed.

"Club" Bartender Held for Trial.

John J. Kelly, bartender for the Marie Antoinette Club, 420 Hudson Street, who was arrested Sunday by Policeman Boylan of the Charles Street Station, was held by Magistrate Cornell yesterday in Jefferson Market Court in $100 for Special Sessions.

Lawyer M. T. Sharkey, who appeared for Kelly, told reporters that he would carry the case to a higher court if he received an adverse decision in Special Sessions.

Annexed District License Privileges.

The Excise Board yesterday decided on the advice of Julius M. Meyer, its counsel, to grant the same privileges in many respects to those doing business in the newly annexed territory under old licenses from their respective townships as are enjoyed by those doing business under license from the board.

MILLBURN'S DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC

The Mortality Has Been 40 Per Cent.—Schools Closed and Churches May Suspend Services.

MILLBURN, L. I., Sept. 18.—The prevalence of diphtheria in this village has become so marked as to be regarded as almost epidemic. The dread disease has been on the increase for several months, and, although the people of the village tried at the outset to make light of the matter, the disease has spread so that there is a condition of affairs little short of panic among parents having young children.

The schools have not been opened for nearly three weeks, and the deacons of the churches, and especially in that section of the village known as "The Neck," are discussing the question of discontinuing the services not only during the evenings, but Sundays as well, until the disease has been stamped out.

It was suggested early in the epidemic that antitoxine be tried. The idea was not looked upon favorably, and even the doctors did not think it advisable. William Payne's child was in an apparently helpless condition, and it was suggested to Dr. Carman that he send for and try the new remedy. He did so, and the child recovered. Now others are trying it, but there have been many cases in which the use of it has been neglected. It was too late.

The mortality has been at least 40 per cent., and those who tried to conceal the true state of affairs lest it might injure their portion of the place have now come out and acknowledged the danger. "The Neck" is a part of the village on the bay, and the disease is chiefly at that point where the people are engaged in fishing and oyster planting. The oystermen are afraid the epidemic will injure the oyster trade.

The report that the village has been quarantined is incorrect, but the houses where the disease exists are, and the Board of Health has been asked to adopt stringent measures against its further spread.

"If the people would thoroughly clean up around their houses and cellars," said a resident to-day, "it would prevent the spread. It is purely sanitary laws that require observance."

CHANGES AT THE EDEN MUSEE

No More Vaudeville Will Be Given in This Home of Wax Figures.

The Directors of the Eden Musée have ordered the Musée building remodeled, and the work has already been begun. By skillful engineering and doing the work largely at night and in sections, the architects have contracted not to interfere so as to necessitate the closing of the Musée for even a day.

The changes to be made have been brought about by the decision of the Directors to permanently abandon vaudeville and hereafter devote the Musée entirely to waxworks and concerts. The principal changes will be in the Winter Garden. The stage and dressing rooms have already been removed. The balcony will be removed and the lighted roof materially changed. The whole interior will be decorated in white and gold, and new carpets and furniture will be placed throughout the building. The smoking room when completed will be as luxurious as any clubhouse, and will directly overlook the platform where the concerts are held. A new electric-light plant will be installed, and the chandeliers will be exceedingly rich. When completed the capacity of the Winter Garden will be doubled, and it will be one of the most dainty and handsomely decorated music halls in the city. The exterior of the building will not be changed. A large force of men has been placed at work, and it is expected that within two weeks all will be completed.

Manager Crane, in speaking about the changes, said: "We have been debating giving up vaudeville for a long time. While we were not able to compete with the larger vaudeville places in details, we succeeded in bringing out more novelties of a high character than any other vaudeville house, so we were eminently successful. But it has long been our belief that there was room in New-York for a great institution whose sole attractions should be waxworks and music. The business during the last Summer, when we had only waxworks and music, has been nearly double what it has ever been before, so we know the new venture will be successful. The Musée will not be closed during the repairs, and when completed it will be what was originally intended—a Palace of Amusement. We will have no competitors in that line. The money we have been accustomed to spend in vaudeville will be added to our waxwork fund, and we shall aim to cover all the great historical events of the day."

BARON D'ERLANGER FINED $5

He Assaulted the Hoboken Poundmaster, Who Took His Dog.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 18.—Baron F. d'Erlanger of Frankfort, Germany, arrived here Saturday. He has since been stopping at a hotel. He brought with him a Florentine dog, which he values highly.

The dog escaped from the hotel to-day, and, being without the tag required by law, was seized by Poundmaster Stanton. Baron d'Erlanger tried to reclaim the dog, and in doing so assaulted Stanton, the latter says.

Stanton caused the Baron's arrest and Recorder McDonough fined him $5, which he paid.

Stanton says the hotel people incited the Baron to assault him. This Mr. Meyer, the proprietor of the hotel, denies. He makes the countercharge that Stanton is in the habit of hanging about the hotel and annoying guests by seizing their dogs. Mr. Meyer confirmed the Baron's statement as to his identity.

A POINT IN NEW-JERSEY LAW

Mail Clerk Gets a Verdict from Pennsylvania Railroad.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—Patrick J. McDonnell, a Government railway mail clerk, was injured in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. He brought suit against the company here, laying damages at $2,000.

The company entered the plea that McDonnell was an employe, and not entitled to recover for injuries due to the neglect of other employes.

Judge Lippincott said that was the law in Pennsylvania, and not in New-Jersey. He sent the case to the jury, which gave McDonnell a verdict for the full amount claimed.

A $50,000 Real Estate Suit.

George W. Dalton has begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a suit for $50,000 against John H. Vanderveer. The latter, according to the papers, owned sixty-five acres in the Twenty-sixth Ward, which he cut up into lots and which Dalton put on the market.

Dalton alleges that he was to have received 25 per cent. of the profits. He says he lived up to his contract, and that in February, 1892, Mr. Vanderveer gave him notice that he would have no further part in the transaction. He thinks $50,000 is what he lost.

NOT YET WITH TAMMANY

German-American Reformers Have Not Considered a Union.

THEY WILL MAKE AN EXCISE FIGHT

Collector Grosse Says Their Votes Will Go Where They Can Best Accomplish Their Object.

The statements that were published in several of the morning newspapers yesterday by which it was made to appear that the German-American Reform Union had made an alliance with Tammany, and would support its candidates at the coming election, caused much surprise among the members of the union, as well as among others who were members of the combination that defeated Tammany last Fall.

The statements were made with much detail, even going so far as to name delegates from among the members of the union who were to be sent to the Democratic State Convention by Tammany, and to state that E. B. Amend, a brother-in-law of Herman Ridder, would be a nominee by Tammany for a Supreme Court Justiceship.

Nothing seemed to be wanting to make the alliance complete and Tammany's return to power assured except—as was learned yesterday—prominent members of the German-American Reform Union say, the statements are false. They were all based upon the well-known and often expressed objection that the German voters, as a class, have to the manner in which the excise laws are being enforced.

Herman Ridder, it was learned yesterday, will not attend the Democratic State Convention as a Tammany delegate, or select any one to go as his representative. No consultation, it was also said, has been held between Lawrence Delmour and James J. Martin in behalf of Tammany and accredited representative members of the union for the purpose of forming an alliance.

E. B. Amend, who was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union Tuesday night, yesterday said:

"The statements in this morning's papers were a surprise to me. I fail to see where they originated, as they contained no truth whatever, not even where they referred to my desire for a Judgeship.

"We want more liberal laws on the subject of excise, and expect to get them by agitation and legislation. Whether they could be obtained and whether it would be advisable to obtain them by combining with Tammany, I do not know. I do not know that I, simply an individual, should speak upon the subject of combining with Tammany to effect our purpose. I am but one of many, and as that subject has not been considered by our body, it would be foolish for me to say what it should do.

"If we were to combine with Tammany, many of our members might be in a quandary on election day, although Tammany candidates might declare for such laws as we desire, city Republicans might do the same thing, and then our voters would find it to be a matter of individual choice, and the combination might not be effective.

"As the matter now stands the Democratic State Convention should take it up. We undoubtedly will make it a question of the greatest moment in the coming election, and if the Democrats take it up they will take many votes in all parts of the State from the Republican Party.

"The Germans feel very strongly on this subject, and will give its determination greater consideration than that of strict party allegiance at the present time."

Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse, speaking of the newspaper reports, yesterday said:

"I have no knowledge of any formal conferences having been held between representatives of our union and Tammany such as the papers alleged were had. The organization has not authorized any such conference.

"I have had no conversation with any Tammany leader, and if any other member of our organization has it was purely informal, and can have no weight.

"We have not discussed the subject of combining with any one. Our main idea at present is to agitate the excise question and consolidate our strength as much as possible. After that has been done we will see where we stand and what we can best effect with our votes.

"We want the law modified and will keep this want steadily in view. We cannot accomplish our object alone but I know of no reason why we should break from our friends in the State Democracy. I fact, I and many more in the union are members of the State Democracy, have taken part in their primaries, and see no reason to sever the friendly relations that exist between the two organizations.

"I see no prospect whatever of a combination between the German-American Reform Union and Tammany. Our union will not abondon its local reform principles on account of the excise question, but it will not unite with the Republican Party since its declaration on the excise question. Of that I am positive.

"I have not heard of any of our members who are to represent Tammany at Syracuse, and do not believe that any one of them would accept an election as a delegate from Tammany.

"The organization will send a delegation to Syracuse to make its wants and principles known to the Democratic Convention in positive and unequivocal terms. This has already been partially provided for, and a liberal modification of the Sunday law will be asked as a party tenet, but the Committee on Delegation will not represent Tammany or the State Democracy; it will represent the members of the union without regard to their former party affiliations.

"We have not yet asked anything of Tammany and I know of no member who expects that we will. We want more freedom than we are now getting, and will not let anything else interfere with our getting it."

FIFTY-TWO LEAVE TAMMANY.

Morris H. Gotlieb and His Friends Object to Leader Engel's Methods.

One of the first secessions from Tammany Hall occurred last Tuesday night at the Assembly Convention of the Eighth Assembly District, in the Logan Club rooms, Grand and Ludlow Streets.

Lawyer Morris H. Gotlieb, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Chairman of the Logan Club, Member of several of its committees, and one of the most popular men in the district, announced that he was tired of the domineering spirit exercised by Leader Martin Engel, resigned from every office he held, and left the convention, taking with him fifty of his followers.

Overtures were made to him late Tuesday night and several times yesterday to induce him to return. It is rumored that he will throw in his lot with Leader Max Wustrow of the State Democracy.

Gotlieb was interviewed in his office, 70 Essex Street, yesterday afternoon. He said: "Although I was Chairman of the meeting when Engel was elected leader of the Tammany Hall organization of the district, I then and there openly criticised the methods used to secure his election by packing the poling place with disreputable characters to the exclusion of the respectable element in the district."

Saloon Keeper Frank Wolf has also left the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighth Assembly District, he says, "because Engel was elected leader."

To Admit Cleaved Diamonds as Uncut.

Collector Kilbreth had a conference yesterday with a delegation of diamond importers regarding the duty on cleaved diamonds. It has been customary of late to class them as cut diamonds, on which the duty is 25 per cent. The importers exhibited samples which showed clearly that the classification was not justified. Collector Kilbreth said their contention was doubtless correct, and that hereafter cleaved diamonds would be admitted at the uncut rate of 10 per cent.

Brooklyn's Terminal Almost Ready.

Superintendent Martin, of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, said yesterday that the new terminal station in Brooklyn would be opened next Sunday.

$750,000 FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS

None Injured—Mercantile, Banking, Telegraph, and Express Interests Suffered—Electricity Shocked Firemen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—The double-front block occupied by Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, retail furniture and china dealers, was destroyed by fire early this morning, together with the entire stock. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $100,000. The Indiana National Bank was destroyed also, together with all the contents, except the safe and its valuables. These are believed to be intact. The loss on its contents is probably $100,000, with an insurance of nearly one-half.

The Condit Block, occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the upper floors, was destroyed, and all the batteries and wires were ruined. The loss on this building is large, and immense inconvenience to business is experienced.

The fire leaped from these buildings to the immense six-story structure occupied by the Pettis Dry Goods Company. The manager turned on the automatic water supply and deluged the building and contents. The building was saved, but the loss from water will be probably $5,000. Between the Pettis Building and the bank are landmarks belonging to the Johnson heirs of Philadelphia. These were damaged and the occupants driven out.

The United States Express office is on the lower floor of this building, and was closed because of damage. The upper floors of some of the buildings were occupied by lawyers and for office purposes. Losses suffered by these will bring the aggregate loss up to nearly three-quarters of a million.

The fire was controlled at 9 A. M., but was still burning in its original area. Several firemen were shocked by electricity coming in contact with apparatus charging the metallic portions. There were no fatalities.

"UNCLE JOSEY" FIELD IS HAPPY

He Will Celebrate His One Hundred and Third Birthday Sunday.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 18.—"Uncle Josey" Field of Middletown will have reached his one nundred and third birthday if he lives until next Sunday. He has been written about, perhaps, more than any other centenarian in this country. He continues to live on his immense farm along

Uncle Josey Field.

the Middletown Turnpike, about one mile from this place.

His faculties have not perceptibly failed since his one hundred and second birthday. His mind becomes clouded at times, as it did then, but he is able most of the time to converse intelligently on current topics. He walks about the place every day, seeming to enjoy the outdoor exercise. Every day he takes a drink of good brandy, having left off Jersey applejack about three years ago.

He is looking eagerly forward to Sunday, and expects to hold a sort of reception during the day.

A TEACHER SEEKS REINSTATEMENT

Miss M. M. Jordan Thinks She Was Unjustly Dismissed by School Trustees.

Miss Mary M. Jordan, who has been a public school teacher for twenty-three years, was turned out of Grammar School No. 61 by the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, and now she has invcked the aid of the courts to get back.

Her counsel, A. J. Koehler, yesterday made an application to Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of certiorari and of mandamus directing the Board of Education to review Miss Jordan's dismissal, and to reinstate her in her position in School No. 61.

Miss Jordan had had trouble with the Principal and Trustees of her school for some time preceding her dismissal. She was served with charges of absence without leave and of disrespectful conduct toward the Principal, W. T. Trand, in February. The hearing was set down for Feb. 12 by the Trustees. Miss Jordan asked for an adjournment in order to get counsel, but her request was denied, and the Trustees reprimanded her on these charges.

Miss Jordan took umbrage at this, and expressed her feelings without much restraint. For this she was summoned to defend herself before the Trustees on March 2, on the charge of having made "improper and scandalous statements" to newspaper reporters, and of having indulged in "childish gossip." She was also charged with having offered Albert E. Bingan, one of the Trustees, $20 to secure her transfer to another school.

Miss Jordan alleges that when March 2 arrived she was ill. She asked for an adjournment, but the Trustees refused, and on March 4 she was notified that she had been dismissed. She appealed to the Board of Education, but that body refused to review the charges. After trying in various ways to get back, Miss Jordan finally went to law.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly appeared in opposition to the writs.

Judge Pryor reserved decision.

ITALIAN ORGANGRINDER KILLED

Knocked Overboard by a Negro on the John L. Hasbrouck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Frank Dominick, an Italian hand-organ man, was murdered in this city this evening by Pulis Colden, a colored youth, employed as cook on the steamer John L. Hasbrouck of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company's line. Dominick and another Italian named Sartori Carlos were drinking beer on the Main Street wharf most of the afternoon. Some boys and men teased the Italians until Dominick became angry.

Among those who enjoyed the Italian's wrath was Pulis Colden, who threw potatoes at him from the deck of the boat. This so enraged the organgrinder that he brandished a knife, and threatened to use it on Colden. The negro laughed at him and invited him to come on the boat. Dominick ran to the gangplank with the knife in his hand, and started to go aboard the boat, slashing the air with the knife. While he had one foot on the stringpiece and the other on the gangplank, Colden hit him with a marlinespike on the head, knocking him into the river between the boat and the wharf. He sank instantly, and the body was not seen again until the boat started away this evening, when the commotion in the water brought the dead Italian to the surface. The head was crushed in by the blow.

Colden, who has been in trouble before for cutting a man in a fight, surrendered to the police.

Macy Customers to Get New Pennies.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s customers are likely to be distinguishable in the dry-goods shopping district in the next few days by the new pennies they carry. The firm sent $5,000 to the Sub-Treasury yesterday and took out 500,000 pennies. There were 100 bags of them. Each bag weighed thirty-five pounds. Of course, the pennies were brand new and will be used in change at the store.

WAS HIS THIRD OFFENSE

J. V. Coffey's Heavy Sentence for Selling Watered Milk.

THREE MONTHS IN THE CITY PRISON

He Must Also Pay a Fine of $300—Several Other Dealers Found Guilty by the Special Sessions Court.

John V. Coffey, a grocer at 61 Seventh Avenue, was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to pay a fine of $300 and serve three months in the City Prison for selling milk which was 7 per cent. water and 29 per cent. skim milk.

The case was only one of a large number that came before the Court yesterday, but as it was Coffey's third offense the punishment imposed upon him was heavier than that upon any of the other defendants.

Coffey's case was

TWO SETS OF DELEGATES

Regulars and Gleasonites Hold Conventions in Queens County.

MAYOR SANFORD HEADS A DELEGATION

The Ex-Mayor at the Flushing Gathering of His Clans—He Will Lead His Home Gathering to Syracuse.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Queens County, composed of this city and the town of Newtown, met in the Court House here this afternoon to elect three delegates to the State Convention and one delegate to the Judiciary Convention. Mayor H. S. Sanford of this city presided.

It was the first Democratic Convention held since the reapportionment of the State, and Delegate Robert Laffan of this city extended a welcome to the Newtown delegation and said that the change had been brought about by the "gerrymandering" of the Republicans.

The delegates elected to the State Convention were Mayor H. S. Sanford and Alderman Joseph Cassidy of this city and George S. Jervis of Newtown; Alternates—John P. Madden and Henry C. Korfman of this city and John Heeg of Newtown.

Francis McKenna of Newtown was chosen delegate to the Judiciary Convention, and Athelston Vaugh of this city alternate.

The Gleason Democrats held their first convention of the campaign in this city tonight in the party's headquarters, Front and Third Streets. A big crowd was present, and some of the old-time enthusiasm marked the proceedings.

It is the intention of ex-Mayor Gleason to send a contesting delegation to the State Convention from Queens County. The delegation will be headed by Mr. Gleason. The other delegates will be John W. Moore of this city and John Heeg of Newtown. The alternates are George McNulty, Theodore Koehler, and Thomas P. Burke of this city.

Theodore Koehler was elected delegate to the Judiciary Convention, with Mr. Gleason as alternate delegate.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention for the election of three delegates and alternates to the State Convention, and one delegate and alternate to the Judiciary Convention, was held in the Town Hall here this afternoon. A large number of Democrats were present, and harmony was the most noticeable feature of the gathering.

School Commissioner Francis R. Clair opened the meeting. John O'Connell of Jamaica was chosen President, and L. W Ensign of Whitestone and Thomas Vogel of Jamaica Secretaries. Chairman O'Connell made a short speech, in which he urged the delegates to work for harmony and the interests of the party.

The State Convention delegates chosen are Patrick J. Mara, Flushing; John H. Sutphin, Jamaica; William J. Stanford, Jamaica. Alternates—Richard H. Williams, College Point; James P. Clark, Jamaica; William Rasquin, Flushing. The judiciary delegate is Luke J. Connorton, Flushing, and the alternate John B. Merrill, Jamaica.

The Gleason Democrats also had a convention to-night, meeting in Griffin's Hall. The convention was called to order by County Committeeman John Mara, who was made permanent Chairman. August Miller of College Point was elected Secretary.

The delegates to the State Convention chosen are John Mara, John A. McElroy, and Thomas Savage, all of Flushing. To the County Convention, the delegates are John Mara, Charles Peterson, and David F. Watson of this village. August Miller of College Point was elected delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was present, but left shortly after the convention opened. About 150 Gleasonites attended the meeting.

The only contest in the selection of the delegates was between John McElroy and David Watson for delegate to the State Convention. This occasioned considerable rivalry and confusion. The vote was finally decided in favor of McElroy.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 18.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Queens County, which comprises the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, held their assembly convention today. Judge Joseph L. Steinart was Chairman.

The convention was one of the most harmonious of any held in years. The following delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention: Hempstead—William A. Hazard of Cedarhurst; alternate, Philip T. Cronin of Far Rockaway; Oyster Bay—Morris E. Townsend; alternate, Dr. William F. Burns; North Hempstead—J. Frank Gibbons; alternate, Albert J. Schenck. Delegate to Judiciary Convention, Joseph J. Steinart of Hicksville; alternate, Edward T. Allen of Roslyn.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 18.—The Third Assembly District Convention of the Gleason Democrats was held this evening. Among the delegates were men who, while not heretofore prominently identified with the councils of the main party, were known until this year to have voted and worked for the ticket.

The delegates elected to the State Convention were Henry Stanton of Roslyn, Thomas Taylor of Westbury, and Charles S. Jackson of Port Washington. To the Judiciary Convention the delegate is Edward V. B. Kissam, and to the County Convention Henry Stanton.

The Gleason movement in the county is viewed with some apprehension by the leaders here, who see in it the weakening of their forces. Until this year the Gleason movement has been confined almost entirely to Long Island City.

Prof. Heim and Suicide.

From The Westminster Gazette.

What ought to be done by the Swiss authorities, we wonder, to Prof. Heim, the savant, for his speech at the Alpine Club in Zürich? Only a week or two ago it was decreed that the Swiss press should be silent concerning suicides, for newspaper reports of suicides gave a stimulus to some people go and do likewise. And here is a Swiss scholar setting forth at a public meeting and with reporters well to the fore the fact that one of "the most convenient, elegant, and agreeable" of all manners of death is that which follows a fall from some Alpine height. There is neither physical nor moral suffering, in Prof. Heim's opinion, in being hurled through space; only a "delicious, fine taste of the celestial beatitudes." But since the hurling through space is only part of an Alpine accident, it would be interesting to know a little more of the sensations which result when the body of the "accidentee" comes in contact with the rocks, and when he arrives at the bottom of a precipice, mangled and bleeding, and not yet dead. It will be asked how Prof. Heim obtained his information on this subject. By plébiscite, of course. But whether it is quite fair to conclude from the testimony of those who have recovered after an accident that dying by Alpine accident is une aimable façon de mourir, is to be doubted. A more satisfactory way would perhaps be to consult the spirits who have been despatched into Borderland after the chute. We commend the idea to Mr. Stead.

Ferocious Wolf Killed.

From The Portland Oregonian, Sept. 9.

A most remarkable wolf story comes from the section northwest of this city. Mr. John Miller, Road Supervisor, while driving on the Germantown Road, about ten miles from this city, with another man, armed with a shotgun, in the wagon with him, and accompanied by a dog, encountered a big gray timber wolf, and finally succeeded in killing it. The story goes that the wolf lay in the road as they came along, evidently waiting for them, and so hungry that a horse and wagon for breakfast, and, after a lively chase, the driver for dessert, were about what that wolf counted on. The dog went ahead of the wagon and was attacked by the wolf, and beat a retreat under the wagon. Then one of the men jumped out of the wagon and the wolf went for him, and he got back into the wagon very quickly. The wolf then attacked the horse, and the man with the gun opened fire, and, after three or four shots, killed the ferocious animal. Gray wolves are not common in this part of the country.

Infantry at Orange County Fair.

NEWBURG, Sept. 18.—Although it was rainy this morning and showers fell during the day, 15,000 persons attended the Orange County fair to see the 150 babies that had entered in a competition for beauty, and a carriage parade.

Viola White Bedell of Ocean Grove, N. J., won the trophy cup given by The Register for the prettiest baby on exhibition. In the carriage parade Harry R. Lidecker won first prize.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WAR SONGS

Some of the Lyrics Most Popular in the Rebellion.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are a great many persons at all times engaged in writing songs for the people, but the people refuse to sing them. It is not at all necessary to the success of a song that it should have any sense in it. Some of our most popular songs are the veriest drivel. But, on the other hand, sense does not always kill a song.

Before the war the "sentimental" song was much in vogue. When the war broke out, the number of songs in vogue adapted to the state of the public mind was limited. Our National airs were utilized on the Union side, while the Confederates wrote new words for "Dixie," borrowed the Marseillaise hymn, and took promptly to "Maryland, My Maryland," which James Russell Lowell pronounced the finest poem produced by the civil war. For the rest, the popular songs of the day were made to do duty.

There was a gallant young clerk, who loved his employer's daughter, but was afraid to tell her so. The war broke out, and he volunteered to go South with a number of his friends and acquaintances. He was not afraid to charge a battery, but he dared not tell Julia he adored her. He asked advice of a friend who was married and had attained middle age. His counsel was somewhat after the fashion, "Do you ask her to play and sing for you?"

"Invariably."

"When you make your next visit, after you have called for several songs, ask her to sing her favorite. If it is full of sentiment, you may safely speak. If it is comic or indifferent, you had better wait."

The young soldier went for his parting visit. When he asked for her favorite she sang a song beginning as follows:

When stars are in the quiet skies,
Then most I pine for thee;
Bend on me then thy tender eyes,
As stars look on the sea.
For thoughts like waves that glide by night
Are stillest when they shine;
My earthly love lies hushed in night
Beneath the heaven of thine.

And yet Louis did not speak. He fell at Shiloh with a bullet through his brain, and Julia died unmarried.

As the war went on many war songs were written on both sides, the late George F. Root contributing a number to the side of the Union. But the Federals were not allowed to enjoy these all by themselves. A slight change in the words made them very good Southern songs, and as such they were sung in many parts of the South, though possibly not extensively in the army. For example, it was by no means unusual to hear the chorus of the "Battle Cry of Freedom" rendered after this fashion:

Here's Dixie forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the Yankees, up with the bars,
While we rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Such songs as "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," are still familiar. "When This Cruel War is Over" was sung extensively in both sections, as it was easy to adapt it to the use of the Southern people by the change of a few words. The first stanza and chorus were as follows:

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my feet?
Oh, how proud you stood before me
In your suit of blue,
And you vowed to me and country
Ever to be true.
Chorus:
Weeping sad and lonely,
Hopes and fears how vain,
Yet praying, when this cruel war is over,
Praying that we meet again.

Of the Southern songs, "My Maryland" and "Dixie" were much the best known. There were many others, however, that were a good deal sung. Among them was one with this refrain:

Sons of the South, arise, arise,
For never shall fall upon her,
The land we love all the earth above,
One stain of dark dishonor.

There is, perhaps, none of the war songs comparable for depth of feeling to the "Exiled Son's Appeal," as the song generally known as "My Maryland" was called by its author, James R. Randall. The following stanzas are fine specimens of elegant and passionate entreaty:

Hark to thy wandering son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! To thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe or weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland, My Maryland!

* * * * * * * * *

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
For thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But oh, there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland, My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon the roll,
Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland, My Maryland!

As an offset to this, we close this article with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," certainly one of the very best specimens of the lyric poetry of the civil war:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his horrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with ye my grace shall deal;
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,"
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him; be jubilant, my feet;
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, showers, clearing in south and west portions, variable winds, slightly warmer.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded during the night by local thunderstorms, westerly winds, warmer in northern portion.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair during the day, preceded by local thunderstorms in Maryland, continued warm, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and continued warm, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, light variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers in southern, fair in northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local rains on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair and continued warm, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warm, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local rains in the early morning, followed by fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, local showers, followed by generally fair weather during the day, slightly cooler in southern portion, variable winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warm, westerly winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair weather and continued high temperature, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in northern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. WISCONSIN, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. IOWA and KANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, probably cooler Thursday evening, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. COLORADO, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair during the day, with southeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds, cooler in northwestern portion. MONTANA, fair, followed by local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. WYOMING, local showers, followed by fair weather, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Sandy Hook, New-Haven, New-London, Newport section, Wood's Holl section, and Narragansett section. The barometer has fallen during the last twenty-four hours in all districts except the region north of Dakota, where it continues very low, but it has risen during the day in the lake regions. It continues highest on the South Atlantic coast, and is lowest north of Montana, and there is a slight depression central over Eastern New-York, attended by local rains in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. The weather is fair in all other districts. It is cooler in New-England and warmer from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast. The temperature continues high in central valleys, where the maximum ranges from 90° to 100°. Warm and fair weather will continue throughout the central valleys and the Southern States. Local rains are probable in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather.

PRINCETON'S NEW YEAR

It Is Its 149th, and the Opening Exercises Yesterday Were Befitting.

WORDS OF WELCOME FROM DR. PATTON

Marquand Chapel Exercises—Sesqui-Centennial Celebration—Manhood and Religion Commended to Students.

PRINCETON, Sept. 18.—The long Summer vacation of Princeton University closed yesterday, and to-day the opening exercises of the one hundred and forty-ninth year of the institution took place in Marquand Chapel.

The usual Fall examinations for admission and for the removal of entrance conditions took place yesterday, and to-morrow the regular exercises of the various classes will begin.

All students of the undergraduate departments are required to register before 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. More than 600 students have already returned to college, and every train comes crowded with more. Many alumni are on the campus, members of the last graduating class predominating. The first reunion of the class of '95 will occur on Saturday night.

Advance figures on the entering class show that the number of new students will be slightly less than last year's freshman class, which had 275 members. The falling off is entirely in the scientific division of the class, the entering academic students being about equal for the two years. The smaller number of students entering the scientific department this year is accounted for by the fact that the entrance requirements for the department have been somewhat increased since the class of '98 entered, thus causing some students who hoped to enter now to remain at their preparatory schools another year.

The graduating class of last year numbered 225 members. These will be more than offset by the entering class. It is thought that when all the figures are in the total enrollment of the university will exceed by a small number that of last year.

Few changes have been made in the Faculty. A number of instructors will be added in the various departments, and these will be announced in a few days.

In delivering the opening address in Marquand Chapel, President Patton spoke words of welcome to the newly entering students and to those who have returned after the Summer vacation. The burden of his address was devoted to the approaching sesqui-centennial celebration, which is to take place in October, 1896. Dr. Patton said, in part:

Although the ordinary routine of college life will go on as usual this year, at the same time it will go on under the inspiration of the added thought that a year from this time we shall be full of preparation with reference to the celebration of the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton College.

For the organization of this celebration two very important committees have been appointed, and during all these Summer days these committees have been at work with reference to this event. There is the celebration to be organized, which, in point of character, dignity, and impressiveness, we hope to make worthy of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Princeton. We shall on that occasion tell the whole story of the life of this university during the past 150 years—all that Princeton has been during these 150 years of her scientific, political, theological, literary, and religious life. It is no mean chapter in the history of American civilization that is to be written under the caption of "The History of Princeton University."

But we trust that this celebration will mark the beginning of a new era at Princeton. We feel ourselves justified in winding up the history of the College of New-Jersey in opening a new history under the title of "Princeton University." We believe that Princeton has been a university all along; it is so to-day, and will be no more a university on the 23d of October, 1896, than she is on the 18th of September, 1896, except that she will then be de jure what she is now de facto.

We shall continue to develop along the same lines as we have been following. We shall complete the equipment of the undergraduate department of the university, and we shall then turn our attention to the superstructure of a strong graduate department. We hope to build up the graduate departments as part of the life of this university partly because it is a logical development of what we now have, and partly also because we think that a body of graduate students in this university, earnestly devoted to culture for culture's sake, and to study for truth's sake, would have an immense influence for good upon the undergraduate body.

In commending the students on various reforms effected by the undergraduates of Princeton in the past few years, Dr. Patton said:

You have taken the reproach away from this college as the place where cheating by examinations can go on, and you have with the same spirit of spontaneity put yourself upon record before the whole civilized world as being radically opposed to the practice of hazing.

I want to congratulate the present sophomore class for the good work they did last year as freshmen, and for the strong stand they took last year in the matter of putting down a thing that they know to be wrong and injurious to the best interests of this university.

In welcoming the freshmen class, President Patton said:

We give you the largest kind of a welcome to this university. You now have the largest possible right to all the franchises here. You are not boys any longer, but are men. You now step into a larger liberty than you had in your schools.

There is no place where there are fewer temptations, there is no place where a man is more safely guarded at the outset of his career, than within any college, and there is no college where better oversight is taken of students than here.

If you lose your religious faith it will not be any fault of the college. You have been well brought up, and you have now come into an atmosphere that is favorable to a religious life, and the conserving of those religious convictions which are at the same time the best foundation for good morals.

In concluding, Dr. Patton commended to the new students the religious elements that are ready to influence them favorably.

RUTGERS COLLEGE OPENED.

A Number of Changes Made Since the Term of Last Year.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Rutgers College opened to-day, entrance examinations having been held yesterday. The freshman class is about the same in number as last year.

During the recess the grounds about the college have been renovated by regrading and seeding, and new walks have been laid. Some changes in the Faculty have been made, Prof. E. B. Davis having succeeded Prof. Thomas Logie as modern language teacher, and E. F. Scatterwood of the class of '93 taking the place of Prof. W. E. Breazeall as instructor of mathematics and physics. Prof. Logis has gone West and Prof. Breaazeall South.

Capt. John J. Brereton, the efficient instructor of military science and tactics, will leave to take charge of his new command Oct. 1. Lieut. G. B. Davis will succeed him. During the three years that Capt. Brereton has been here he has made many warm friends, and has done much to bring the cadet corps up to a high state of proficiency.

The athletic grounds have been greatly improved, and President Scott will have everything done to forward athletics in their various forms. The football and baseball teams will be selected and practice begun as soon as possible.

The outlook for the college is excellent, and constant efforts are being made to create interest in studies and raise the standard of the college. The lectures and classes in various sections of the State under the auspices of the Faculty will be continued this year. They have proved successful and are popular.

Fined for Interrupting the Game.

From The Baltimore American.

Patrolman Isaac Carter of the Northeastern District was fined $25 and given a severe reprimand by the Police Board for interfering with Tuesday's baseball game at Union Park. It appeared from the testimony that Carter was one of a number of officers who, while not on duty, attended the game. While there they were ordered to relieve several officers who were on duty. In going to the post assigned to him, Carter walked across the field close to second base and delayed the game fully five minutes, while the spectators yelled and the players protested. Deputy Marshal Farnan and Capt. Toner were both present, and gave Carter a severe talking to for his behavior.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or help take care of children in a private family. 218 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. 956 8th Av.; ring Cassiel's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, and assist as lady's maid; excellent sewer; systematic in her duties; personal reference as to the above. M. B., 821 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress with good city reference. 234 East 56th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. 3 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in a private family; best city references. 607 East 83d St., Mrs. Neumer.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good plain sewer; or as nurse; good reference. Call, two days, 127 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children; best city reference. 90 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class city references. Apply, 12 to 3 P. M., 226 West 59th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and fine washer. 444 West 54th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in small private family; willing to assist with other work; good reference. 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. M. H., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 433 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; is a good seamstress; three years' reference from last employer. M. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Danish girl. 242 East 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a Frenchwoman; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine family cooking; cook in good style; can get up company dinners; highest city reference. Jules, 149 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a woman aged 34; competent cook; in private family only; country preferred; no washing; agencies please do not reply; personal and written reference. Wamesely, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a clean, active middle-aged woman; Scotch Protestant; or general work in small good family; city reference. 239 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—First-class; private family; English; all soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, entrées; good bread and biscuit baker; good references. P. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Swiss girl, speaking French and German, in a hotel or restaurant to assist the cook; or as chambermaid. Bertha, 109 West 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook; can take entire charge; understands all kinds of soups, meats, creams, and ices; best city references. Best, 144 East 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or do general housework, in small private family; good city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; good references. 308 West 16th St.; no cards unless fare paid.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook for small private family; excellent soup, bread, pastry, desserts; wages, $30; good reference. A. M. C., 305 8d Av., care of M. Cohen.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good family cook; will do little washing; in small family. Seen at present employer's, 115 East 31st St.

COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one as good cook and first-class laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman in a private American family; thoroughly understands all the branches; would assist with coarse washing; good reference. M. B., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook; will do coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. 147 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; private family; personal reference. 174 7th Av.

COOK.—By English Protestant young woman, just arrived, as competent cook in private family; city or country. M. W., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or housecleaning by day; best city references. M. C., 207 East 80th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do coarse washing; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. L. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German Frankforter; thoroughly understands cooking; best references; private family; $30; city or country. Heinz, 287 East 35th St.

COOK.—By day or week; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. 145 East 32d St., two flights up.

COOK or COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 255 7th Av.; ring middle bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 747 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objection to coarse washing; private family; best city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; first-class cook; wages, $35 to $40. M. Q., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a very respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; best reference. Jenny, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By elderly woman as good cook; nice home preferred to high wages; good reference; no cards. 211 West 34th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; by reliable woman; city reference. M. T., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as family cook; assist washing; city reference. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; city or country; good reference. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in a private family; good plain cook; good bread and biscuit maker. Cook, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a German Protestant girl in a private family; with good city reference. 302 Ellery St., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook and to do coarse washing; city reference. 258 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches; three years' best city references. 784 8th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook and assist with washing; good city references. Address, by letter, 233 Franklyn St., Greenpoint, L. I.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and assist with plain washing; best city reference. K. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Willing to do plain washing or assist with housework. Two days, 619 9th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook; excellent references. 530 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to work by the day; first-class cook and laundress. 241 West 46th St. Maher.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning, by reliable woman, with undoubted reference. 152 East 39th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day cleaning or washing. Mrs. O'Hearn, 1,007 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman by day; can do any kind of housework; best city references. 168 East 53d St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress; will make at reasonable prices; first-class work; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; capes, coats, riding habits, bicycle, and tailor-made suits; tailors' work; newest fashions; call and judge. 666 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at shortest notice; latest Fall designs; dresses remodeled equal to new; terms moderate; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisienne; would like engagement by the day or week. Mme. Maria, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; first-class fitter and trimmer. 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent cutter and fitter; ladies or children; by the day or week; reasonable. Patterson, 408 West 51st St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES FEW MORE CUSTOMERS at home; ladies', misses' dresses; terms very reasonable. Miss Bennett, 143 East 52d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; handsome Fall suits in latest styles, $6 up; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a German governess, speaking French and English fluently; good musician; as resident governess; seven years' reference from last position. M. S., 913 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In private family or small hotel; ten years' experience in Hotel Branting; nine years in the Cutler School; references, Mrs. Dr. Taylor and Mr. Cutler, Catherine Brogan, 189 East 64th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent to fill position in any first-class hotel or private family or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references given. A. M., 641 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; in private family or bachelor's apartment; competent; best reference. A. O., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman to do general housework; city or country; references. 326 East 74th St., first floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By two young girls, lately landed to do general housework in small family. 706 3d Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl as general housewerker in a private family; best city reference. 220 West 13th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 301 West 39th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined German Protestant; speaks English fluently; competent seamstress; best city references. A., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; good city reference. Marguerite, 162 West 32d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID.—By useful maid to lady or growing children, intelligent, French-Swiss, Protestant; middle-aged; experienced traveler, packer, dressmaker; speaks three languages; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as maid and first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; city or country; best city reference. 110 West 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as maid and seamstress in private family; no cards. 58 Greenwich Av.

MAID.—By middle-aged person as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; five years' reference. L. W., Box 810 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a small family; best reference. A. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork if required; excellent city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulhern's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best three years' references from last place. Laundress, 204 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; would assist with chamberwork; best reference. N., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 335 East 86th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulhern's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 128 West 50th St., top floor.

Nurses.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By middle-aged Protestant woman; experienced in all chronic cases; kind and gentle at all times to her charge; well recommended. Nurse, 748 6th Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German girl; correct accent; can take care of infant if required; best references; will assist with other work; city or country. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children, or as chambermaid in first-class family; best of references given. Amen, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of growing child; good plain sewer; will assist with light work. 206 West 37th St.; ring four times.

NURSE.—By a nurse for young or growing children; willing to assist with other work; neat sewer; out of city preferred. Annie Reilly, care Masterson, 320 East 86th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced American as nurse; infant or growing children; neat sewer; excellent reference. M. L., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Monthly or invalid's nurse; thoroughly competent; good city reference. Call, for two days, 229 West 20th St., Lutzen's bell.

WET NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend competent woman as wet nurse; baby four weeks old; also other capable servants; good references. The Martha Washington Guild, 151 West 15th St.

WET NURSE.—588 East 6th St., ground floor, back; no agency.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined English woman in New-York or Brooklyn; first-class seamstress; would take charge of growing child from four years upward; cut, fit, and renovate for children; wages, $20; New-York references. Address, two days only, M., 507 Clinton St., South Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as first-class waitress; 2½ years' best city reference; wages, $20. 30 West 57th St., basement.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, waitress or chamberwork alone, in a small private family; good references. S. J., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. 175 East 77th St., Wilson's bell.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class waitress; best city references. Mrs. Fannie Scanlan, 426 4th Av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; good reference. Apply at present employer's, 11 West 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class city waitress; best references. C. U., care of Mrs. Daly, 431 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—Assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. J. C., 167 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; in private family; or would assist in chamberwork; best reference. 533 3d Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; experienced; small first-class family. Annie, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; good reference. Present employer's, 11 West 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; good city reference. 1,036 3d Av., third floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, family washing at her own home at 75 cents a dozen. 331 West 41st St. E. Hefferen.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO ELDERLY INVALID LADY.—Experienced; trustworthy in traveling or housekeeping; thorough seamstress by hand or machine; employer can be seen. K. M., 159 East 47th St.

INVALID'S ATTENDANT, &c.—By Protestant young woman as invalid's attendant and to do light chamberwork; city or country; reference. R. S., care Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

OFFICE WORK.—By a young lady, 18, to write in an office. Industrious, Box 180 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED PERSON WISHES POSITION to wait on elderly lady and take charge of rooms; can do sewing; best references. B., Box 195 Times.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED AND ALTERED into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; willing to assist with other work. X. L., 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede as butler or assistant in private family; best city and personal reference. C. E. Dalin, 342 East 42d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English, 32; temperate; good valet; willing. 301 West 46th St., care Lahey.

BUTLER.—Honest, sober, and thoroughly capable of all duties required of a first-class butler. 119 West 72d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class city references. W. L., 230

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Higher Prices with Moderate Demand.

TRADING MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

Grain had very little attention from the general speculator, but a fair business was reported in a scalping way, with prices considerably higher through advanced cables, light receipts, and foreign buying, while the West was also bullish. Provisions were higher and more active. Cotton was unsettled and active at lower prices. Coffee was less active and steadier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	63¼@	63½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15 @	$3.25
Flour, straights, Winter	3.10 @	3.20
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.22½
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20½@	21
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.10 @	..
Lead	3.30 @	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and rather irregular, with early prices 1¼@1⅜c higher through higher cables, light receipts of Winter wheat, fair foreign buying, some Wall Street interest, and a generally bullish feeling, but reacting ⅞@1c from free local realizing, and closing firm at ⅞@1¼c for gain for the day. Spot was held higher, and checked the demand. Sales, 56,000 bushels Spring for export, without particulars....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ½c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, at 64¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 66½c....Clearances hence, 47,951 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,216 bushels; receipts, 227,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 254,812 bushels; in the interior, 1,038,453 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and firm at an advance of ½@1¼c through better cables, light receipts, foreign buying, and local covering. Spot was firm and 1@1¼c higher, with a moderate trade; sales, 88,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 56,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 28¾c over October, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 40¼c, delivered, to arrive, October 1 to 15; 6,000 bushels yellow at 40¾c, elevator, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 40c, delivered.... Receipts, 58,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 210,455 bushels; in the interior, 442,493 bushels....Clearances hence, 122,819 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 206,202 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again without special features, but gained ⅛c on all months excepting May, with only a local covering trade....Spot were moderately active on jobbing account at firm prices....Sales, 81,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c; No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 20,000 bushels new, and 25@25½c for 18,000 bushels old; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅜c for 15,000 bushels; track, mixed, 24@26c; track, white, 27@33c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 67,100 bushels; exports, 10 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	55,000	62⅝@63⅜	63⅜
October	..	@	63½
December	2,405,000	64½@65¾	65⅜
May	570,000	68¼@69⅜	69
Total	3,030,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	..	@..	39½
October	90,000	38¼@39½	39½
November	30,000	38¼@38⅝	38⅝
December	..	@..	36½
May	175,000	35⅝@35¾	35¾
Total	295,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	20,000	24¼@24½	24½
October	..	@..	24¼
December	..	@..	25
May	30,000	25⅝@25⅞	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	50,000	@..	26
Total	3,030,000		

FLOUR—The market showed additional firmness, with a very fair demand noted. Sales, 24,500 bbls, including of City Mills 4,000 bbls patents, 1,200 bbls clear, and 150 bbls extra at quotations; 5,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.30@$3.35, 1,700 bbls No. 1 at $2.75, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.60, 300 bbls clear at $3, 6,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.57½, 600 bbls clear at $3.05@$3.10, 500 bbls Spring, on private terms, and 3,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80@$3....Arrivals, 7,785 bbls and 4,258 sacks; exports, 6,142 bbls and 4,590 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,072 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.10
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.35
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	4.10@ 4.40
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	..@ 3.10
City fine	..@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	2.00@ ..	Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in active demand; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and very steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 75@80c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; small sales at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@75c; middlings, 90@92½c; sharps, 92½@95c; rye feed, 80@82½c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was lifeless yesterday. The little export demand that had prevailed for several days seemed satisfied and was unwilling to go on for material quantities, although 26c would probably have been paid for good off yellow, though 26¼c was asked, while prime yellow was nominally 26¾@27c. The late opening for the new crop fails to strengthen the position here, although it may keep it from ranging lower for the present, whatever the steadier feeling in Texas, where the mills are being hindered through light offerings of seed and have little oil to offer for near future deliveries. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM was at firm prices on fair demand; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4¾@4⅞c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—Oil market here and at Oil City closed at 121, the only quotation. Standard's price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was to a better basis, with a gain of 10@12 points on pork, 5@7½ points on lard, and 2½@5 points on bacon. It had a substantial basis in the respect of actual wants for distribution, more especially of meats, with some large sales of hams, &c., reported at the West for out-of-town markets. Beyond this, grain in its firmer tendency helped the situation, while it was believed that the packers were covering their short interest in a more pronounced way. The export trading did not amount to much except in compound lard, of which some large sales have taken place for October and November deliveries. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 21,000 head.

LARD—Opened in the West 2½ points better, from which there was an advance of 2½@5 points, as stimulated by the grain position, the better attitude of packers in covering contracts, while the fact that compound lard has shown some large sales for October and November deliveries is encouraging in the belief that export interest may be widened as well to pure lard. The West closed at 5.85c nominal for September, while October, after selling at 5.80@5.85c, closed at 5.85c asked; January was at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.80c; May at 5.92½@5.95c, closing at 5.95c. There was no business in cash, with 6.22½c quoted nominal. City steam was firm at 6c, with sales of 100 tcs. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.20c nominal; January at 6.15c nominal. Refined—Continent: demand was quiet, with 6.60c quoted nominal; South American at 6.90c. Compound lard quoted at 4½@5c, as to quality, with large lots taken for future deliveries.

PORK—The West advanced 12½@15c, and lost 2½c at the close, but on the whole a firm tone, with grain and light offerings of packers; September closed there at $8.20; October was at $8.22½@$8.27½, closing at $8.25; January at $9.45@$9.55, closing at $9.52; May at $9.65@$9.75, closing at $9.72 bid. Here there was a moderate export demand, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess in job lots, $10@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Advanced on the short rib dealings at the West 5@7½c points, and closed within 2½ points of the best prices, with protecting contracts by packers and with the strength for grain; at the West, September closed at $5.15; October was at $5.10@$5.17½, closing at $5.15; January at $4.82½@$4.90, closing at $4.87½ bid.

CUTMEATS—There was firmer holding of city meats, with the cost of hogs, while at the West a much larger business was going on in the various cuts, and especially heavy sales of hams. Sales here of 600 pickled shoulders at 5¼c, and some out-of-town bellies for another market. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c asked; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was wanted steadily but moderately at firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Favored smokers in price, with wants moderate. Nominal figures were $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at ⅛c higher prices here and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 40,140 head; same time last year, 51,079 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.85@$4.60; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,240 head; steady; $3.65@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,844 head; higher; $3.75@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.25. Pittsburg—Active; $4.70@$4.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,056. head; $3.75@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $3.90@$4.30. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.55@$4.65. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¼@6⅜c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market quickened a little to firmness. There was more difficulty in buying at 4¼c for city, in hds, although 75 hhds were obtained at that. The 4¼c price bid for special lots of city showed the melters asking 4⅜c, although it was presumed that 4 5-16 would have been accepted. The strength was regarded as the outcome of moderate offerings and a slight improvement in the quality on offer, with possibly a monetary urgency developed in a little stock, rather than from any encouragement from outside markets, as the West was inclined to be a little easier. For country-made there were moderate inquiries, with sales of 60,000 lb in lots at 4¼@4½c as to quality. For Australian, 5@5¼c was quoted, nominal.

STEARINE—For oleostearine local lard refiners seemed protected against the few rather large sales of compound lard, and were out of the market for the day; 6c was the trading price, although the pressers in instances asked 6¼c. For lard stearine the market was slow and nominal, at 7¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active, and trading entirely on local account, with the close steady, at unchanged prices to 5 points up. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ¼ higher, with Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales of 1,000 bags No. 5 to No. 8 on private terms; 500 bags No. 8, 14⅜c, and 500 bags Savanilla on private terms.... Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No. Sales. Between Call and Close —November, 250 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.55c; December, 250 bags at 14.30c, 1,500 bags at 14.35c, 2,250 bags at 14.40c; March, 500 bags at 13.95c, 1,000 bags at 14.00c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.75c; total, 7,250 bags. Exchange—60 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for December; 70 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for November; 10 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags December for November; total, 10,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.30	12.15@12.25
February	14.05@14.15	12.10@12.20
March	13.95@14.05	12.05@12.10
April	13.85@13.95	11.95@12.05
May	13.75@13.85	11.90@11.95
September	14.70@14.85	14.00@14.10
October	14.65@14.75	13.25@13.35
November	14.50@14.60	12.45@12.55
December	14.35@14.45	12.35@12.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	229,659
Arrivals—Steamer Buffon, Rio	16,889
Steamer Buffon, Bahia	623— 17,512
Total	247,171
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,816
Total stock in New-York to-day	239,355
Total stock in Baltimore	52,060
Deliveries yesterday	185—51,875
Total stock in New-Orleans	35,024
Deliveries yesterday	297—34,727
	86,602
Total stock in United States	325,957
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 17	94,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 17	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 17	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
Total	556,957
Same time 1894	415,531

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@21¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17⅜@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Fajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Rucono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17⅜@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16⅜@20

COTTON.

Contracts were again very unsettled and fairly active on local account, with Southern markets easier, Liverpool 2½@3 points up, crop reports more favorable, and rumors of rain in Southern Texas. The early trading was at 2@4 points advance, but the close showed a loss of 4@6 points and an easy tone. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 951 bales to shippers and 104 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8 7-16
Middling uplands	8 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.86@7.88	7.91	7.91	400
October	7.88@7.89	7.97	7.88	27,700
November	7.95@7.96	8.03	7.95	9,600
December	8.03@8.04	8.12	8.03	29,100
January	8.10@8.11	8.19	8.10	110,300
February	8.15@8.16	8.24	8.15	3,500
March	8.21@8.22	8.28	8.22	28,000
April	8.26@8.28	..	..	..
May	8.31@8.33	8.36	8.35	800
Total				209,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2308	3989	5013	4630	..	..
New-Orleans	2278	5985	2119	3724	..	..
Mobile	237	340	640	375	..	..
Savannah	3546	3339	5500	4436	..	..
Charleston	1800	1619	999	1400	..	..
Wilmington	449	290	645	650	..	..
Norfolk	171	549	671	420	..	..
New-York	..	416	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	12	..	..
Philadelphia	246	285	399	93	..	..
West Point	284	48	29	..	..	..
Total	11319	16869	16015	15740	..	..
This day last week	6468	8109	9191	7689	6596	8982
This day last year	18458	30425	28908	22147	19640	23634

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—New crop in light receipt at the South, with prices firm for old fancy and demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—A very steady market, with demand good for fine grades.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	4⅜@4½	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6⅛@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, but without demand for the day. Refined in fair demand at firm prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅛@3⅜

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (tcs. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	4 15-16@5⅛
Cutloaf	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16@5⅛
Powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Granulated	4 5-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4 5-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Cubes	4 9-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 13-16@5
Mold A	4 9-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 5-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	4 3-16@4⅛
(1) Columbia A	4 1-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	4 1-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4 1-16@4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 1-16@4¼
(5) Empire A	4 @4 3-16
No. 6	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 9	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 10	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 11	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 12	3½ @3 11-16
No. 13	@3¼
No. 14	@3¼

TEA—The auction sale of 5,155 pks was at easier prices for new crop Formosa, but otherwise steady, including: Moyune—256 pks Hyson, 8@6½c; 361 pks Young Hyson, 23½@8c; 226 pks Imperial, 20@7½c; 67 pks gunpowder, 25@19c. Ping Suey—347 pks Imperial, 10½@7¾c; 1,547 pks gunpowder, 24@10c. Japan—139 pks pan fried, 9½@9½c; 34 pks siftings, 3¾@3½c; 625 pks Congou, 16½@8c; 69 pks India & O. Pekoe, 17½@14½c; 28 pks capers, 17c. Oolong—72 pks Foo-Choo, 11¾@10c; 1,384 pks Formosa, 33⅓@13c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—New State pea beans are having further jobbing sales at $1.55@$1.60; market will be sensitive to much increase in receipts. Old pea have settled to $1.50, and best Canadian medium are offering freely at that price. Marrow are steady, with slight indications of improving demand. Not much doing in red kidney, and it is easy to buy best lots at $1.45. Other domestic beans quiet and unchanged. Scarcely anything doing in foreign beans. Green peas weak and slow. We quote: Beans, domestic, pea, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.55@$1.60; do, 1894, $1.50; do, medium, $1.50; do, marrow, $1.60; do, white kidney, $2.10; do, red kidney, $1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2@$2.10; do, lima, Cal, $3.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, $1.40@$1.50; do, foreign pea, $1.35@$1.45; do, foreign, medium, $1.30@$1.40; green peas, bbls, 95@97½c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@90c.

BUTTER—The market continues firm and fairly active for fancy creamery, which is very moderate in the offerings. Choice stock also sells fairly, while the low grades attract moderate attention.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	20½@21
Creamery, Western, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, firsts	18 @19½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16½
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @13
Western dairy, firsts	13 @14
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11¾@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¾
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A moderate demand for fancy large full cream and a firm market, with light offerings; lower qualities and part skims quiet. Small full cream steady and moderately active.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6½@ 6¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	5¾@ 6
State, full cream, large, common	@ 5½
State, full cream, small size, col'd, f'cy	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small, ch'ce, col'd	7½@ 8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @ 7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @ 6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¼@ 5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	@ 5
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2¼@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—A moderate inquiry and supplies rather free, though still largely under fancy, with sellers asking full prices for the latter.

State, country marks, per doz	16½@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16 @ 17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	16 @ 16½
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15½@ 16
Western, central sections, good to prime	15½@ 16
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15 @ 15½
Western, refrigerator, prime	15 @ 15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$4.00 @$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.25 @ 2.75
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, ungraded	1.80 @ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply and firm for desirable grades. Bartlett pears favor the seller on top qualities; Seckel firm for fancy large, but small rule dull. Later varieties are selling better when of good quality. Peaches in moderate supply and firmer. Delaware grapes scarce and higher, but other kinds are quiet and show no improvement. Plums scarce and firm. Watermelons in light supply, and fancy large bring good prices. Muskmelons firm. Cranberries in large supply, dull, and weak. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, green, $1.37@$1.62; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, blush, $1.37@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@$1.50. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$4; do, Seckel, $1.75@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$3; do, other late kinds, $1.50@$2.25. Peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.50@$1.75; do, fair to prime, 75c@$1.25; do, culls, 40@50c; Western Maryland, and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50. Grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 12@16c; do, Niagara, 7@11c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, $1.25@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, black, 50@70c; do, per large basket, 11@14c; do, per small basket, 7@9c; watermelons, as to size, per 100, $5@$25; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4.50@$6.

FRUITS—DRIED—Neither exporters nor home jobbers are showing much interest in evaporated apples, and the dullness of trade is causing a weak, unsettled feeling. Sundried apples very plentiful and dull; stock still accumulating largely. Prime chops offering at 1¾c. Nothing doing in peaches. Small fruits generally quiet and without further change. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, 1895, fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4½@5¼c; do, 1894, fancy, 6¼@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse, cut, 2½@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c. Peaches—Peeled, North Carolina, 6½@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c. Cherries—Choice, dry, 9c; huckleberries, 7@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, 4@8c.

GAME—Woodcock scarce and nominally firm. Choice, near-by partridges steady, but many arrive soft and of uncertain value. Western partridges dull, but not plenty. Fresh grouse steady. Grass plover well sustained, and prime golden plover and large snipe are inquired for. Venison firm. Frozen quail in light supply, and firm. We quote: Woodcock, fresh, per pair, 81@$1.25; partridges, near by, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, 75c; grouse, fresh, 75c@$1; grass plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; golden plover and large snipe, nominally $2.50, but we see none offering; reedbirds, 30@50c; venison, per lb, 16@18c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There was some trading early in the day in prime fowls at 11½@12c, but the market weakened later, closing at about 11c for average quality. Chickens slow and weaker. Other kinds quiet and steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11@11½c; Spring chickens, 9½@10½c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—Western poultry is plenty and quiet, and there is strong pressure to sell. Chickens show greatest weakness, and are offered lower. Best scalded have only a few small sales above 10c, and many fair lines would be sold a shade lower rather than hold over. Dry-picked selling mainly at 8@11c, as to grade, though fancy selections have some sales a little higher. Fowls in relatively firmer than chickens, and hold unchanged. Spring turkeys plenty, lower, and dull. Spring ducks a shade easier. Fancy Eastern geese steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, 10@12c; do, young, 6@12c. Fowls, 10@10½c; chickens, Philadelphia, Spring, 12@17c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@11c; do, scalded, 9@10c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@15½c; do, Western, 7@11c. Eastern geese, 15@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are moderately active and firm. Onions selling better; choice firm.

Cauliflowers, good to choice, per bbl	$1.00@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	50@ 75
Cucumber pickles, choice, per 1,000	2.00@ 3.00
Cuc'mber pickles, p'r to fair, per 1,000	50@ 1.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	5.00@10.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 7.50
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	35@ 50
Celery, State and Western, average prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey and L. I., doz. flat bchs	.. @ 1.00
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Lima Beans, Hackensack, per bag	75@ 1.25
Onions, Orange Co. white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange Co. red, per bbl	75@ 90
Onions, Orange Co., yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.12
Onions, State yellow, per d. h. bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
Onions, Eastern red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	@ 75
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	20@ 30
Turnips, Jersey Russia, per bbl	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12@$1.37
Jersey Rural and Blush, choice, bbl	1.10@ 1.15
Jersey Glants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.05
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per d. h. bbl	.. @ 1.50
Yellow sweets, Va., per full-size bbl	2.12@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Va., small bbls	2.00@ 2.12

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Reaction Checked and an Upward Movement Under Way.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING PREVAILING

Weak Holders Shaken Out—Heavy Buying of Chicago Gas—Grangers Higher—Encouraging Railway Earnings.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

All through the Summer traders of bearish inclination have contended that the market was entitled to a moderate reaction, and have argued that until one came of sufficient extent to wipe out narrowly margined accounts the danger of a sharp set-back was always imminent. The reaction has occurred, and its extent has been greater than the most pessimistic bear had reason to hope for. It is, therefore, fair to argue that the market is to-day upon a more substantial basis than it was before the decline, and that consequently purchases made at the present level of prices are fairly certain to show handsome returns in the not distant future.

The extent of the reaction is shown in the following table, the high prices having been made in the first week of the present month and the low figures on Monday last:

	High.	Low.	De-cline.
Jersey Central	116½	107	9½
Rock Island	84⅜	75¾	8⅜
Missouri Pacific	42½	33⅞	8⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	46⅝	39⅝	7⅜
Sugar	110⅝	103¼	7⅜
Kansas & Texas pf	41	34	7
St. Paul	78⅞	72⅝	6¼
Wabash pf	26½	21	5½
Northwestern	106⅝	101½	5⅛
General Electric	41	36¼	4⅝
Louisville & Nashville	66⅛	61½	4⅝
Reading	22⅝	18¼	4⅜
Pacific Mail	34⅝	30	4⅜
Atchison	22⅝	18⅜	4
Western Union	95⅜	92¼	3½

The rally from the above low prices has been sharp, particularly in the stocks which were the principal sufferers in the decline, but general sentiment favors a continuation of the advance. Nevertheless, there was considerable uneasiness to-day over the possibility of the continuance of the exports of gold in large amounts, rumors of large lots to go on Saturday at times caused considerable irregularity. Confirmation of the rumors, however, was not forthcoming; on the contrary, the syndicate house, which last week was the principal shipper, announced that it would not send out any gold this week. The higher rate for money is already attracting foreign capital to this centre, and this fact has had considerable to do with checking the gold exports.

Prices to-day were almost universally better than yesterday. Chicago Gas was the most active stock, and it advanced 2½ points. A movement is on foot to concentrate the interest of the stockholders so that attacks on the property may be promptly met. Details of the plan in view have not been agreed upon, but so soon as they are they will be given to the public. Other active stocks were Sugar, Burlington, St. Paul, Reading, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, and all showed fractional gains at the close. The news of the day was favorable, although outside of railway earnings, there was little of it. The increase of $87,000 in St. Paul's earnings for the second week in September is highly significant of the improvement in business in its territory. Other notable gains in earnings were $23,600 for Missouri Pacific, $28,000 for Wabash, and $18,000 for Canadian Pacific. Returns from smaller systems were also encouraging. Tennessee Coal and Iron reported a surplus of nearly $60,000 for the month of August, against a deficit of $23,000 in the same month last year.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in smaller demand, and concessions were made from prevailing quotations. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, and with a little better demand now that rates have advanced. Quotations were 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,139,712; balances, $5,978,749; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $297,708.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35@60c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d. per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$65,185,679
Imports for the same period	23,207,503
Net exports	$41,978,176
Net exports to date, 1894	65,459,787
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424
Net exports to date, 1892	52,063,317

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	2¼
Chicago Gas	2½
Delaware Lackawanna & Western	3½
Dist. & C. F.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	1
Illinois Central	1¼
National Lead	1
National Linseed Oil	1
New-Jersey Central	¾

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Manhattan	½
National Starch	1
New-York & New-England	1¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	1¾
Texas Pacific l. t.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet, but firmer. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & O. 1st. R. & A. 1st. con.	1
Chi. B. & Q. con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
L. & N. 1st S. & N. Ala. 5s.	1
P. & Rdg. 2d pf. con.	1¼
St. L. & Southwestern 2d.	1
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen.	1

DECLINED.

Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st.	1

Government bonds were firm. The fours of 1925 advanced ¼. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1907 registered at 111¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r., 1904	115½	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22¾	23¾	22½	22½	22	22¾	300
*American Sugar Refining	106½	107⅝	106¼	107½	107⅜	107½	31,847
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100	100	100	100	100	100¼	35
American Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	93	96	34
American Tobacco	97	97	96	97	96½	96⅞	2,360
Atch., T. & S. Fé, 3d in. pd.	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛	20¼	7,625
Atch., T. & S. Fé pf, when iss.	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅞	..	..	400
Atchison & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½	25
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	63	64	1,520
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	54	54½	100
Canadian Pacific	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	58¼	..	825
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	700
Chicago Gas	65½	67½	65⅜	67½	67¼	67⅜	43,485
Chicago & Northwestern	103	103¾	102⅜	103½	103½	103½	965
Chicago, Burlington & Q'y	85⅜	85⅝	84¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅝	23,207
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	300
C., M. & St. Paul	74¾	75½	74⅜	74¾	74⅜	74⅝	24,440
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	120¼	120¼	120	120	120	120¼	63
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	77⅜	77½	77⅝	12,201
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6⅝	7	6¾	7	6¾	7	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37½	37½	37½	37¼	38	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	4	4½	205
Delaware & Hudson	132½	132½	131¾	132½	131½	132½	428
Del., Lackawanna & Western	165	166	165	166	166	170	600
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	53⅞	54	400
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd.	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼	19	19¼	8,110
Erie Tel. & Tel.	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	..	..	200
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	48	48	48	48	47	50	100
General Electric	38	38	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	450
Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102	103	100
Iowa Central	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10	10⅜	300
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	8½	9½	100
Laclede Gas	27⅜	28	27½	28	28	28¼	600
Lake Erie & Western	25	25	24½	25	25	25¼	800
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78	78	78	78	77½	78½	100
Lake Shore	149½	149½	149¼	149¼	149⅞	150	110
L. Island Trns., all as. pd.	20	20	19¾	19¾	19½	20	560
Louisville & Nashville	63½	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	63¾	63¾	3,775
Louisville, N. A. & C.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	200
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	27¾	28¼	400
Manhattan Consolidated	110	110	109½	109½	109¾	110	1,200
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100	102	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24½	24½	24⅜	24½	24	24½	200
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	85½	85½	85¼	85½	85	85¾	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	50	50½	200
Missouri Pacific	36	36⅜	35½	36	36	36⅜	4,760
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	18	18⅜	610
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	36⅜	36½	1,440
*National Lead Company	35	35¼	34½	35½	34⅞	35¼	2,374
*National Lead Company pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90¼	91	23
National Linseed Oil	25	25	25	25	24	29	167
National Starch	7	7	7	7	7	7¾	100
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	50	50	100
New-Jersey Central	111½	112	111	111½	111½	111¾	1,129
New-York Central	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103	299
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	56½	56½	56½	56½	51	57	100
N. Y. & N. H. rights	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..	..	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	2,455
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	22	22	20¼	21¼	21	22	1,550
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜	400
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	1,645
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	50
Northern Pacific	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	1,400
Northern Pacific pf.	19½	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	614
Ontario & Western	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	500
Pacific Mail	34½	34⅝	32⅝	33¼	33½	33⅝	16,130
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	6⅞	100
Philadelphia & Reading	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	20	27,000
P., C., C. & St. L.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18	19	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	58	58	57	58	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172½	172½	172½	172½	173¼	173½	45
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8⅜	8	8	7¾	8⅛	830
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16¾	17	16⅜	17	16¾	17¼	1,255
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	42	100
Southern Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	24¼	24¾	700
Southern Railway	13	13	12⅞	13	13	13¼	1,537
Southern Railway pf.	38¾	39	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	1,713
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	43⅝	42	42¾	42½	43	9,250
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	12	12⅛	1,175
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	9	10	200
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	41	41	41	39	49	100
Toledo, A. A. & N. Mich.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞	500
Union Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	15⅝	2
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½	7	100
*U. S. Cordage, all as. pd.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7¼	223
*U. S. Cordage pf., all as. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¾	14¾	10
*U. S. Cordage gtd., all as. pd.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	29	29½	210
United States Rubber	39	39	38⅞	39	38¾	39½	425
United States Rubber pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93⅝	94	50
*United States Leather	16	16¼	16	16	16	16¼	240
*United States Leather pf.	84½	84½	83½	84½	84	84⅜	8,055
Virginia Midland	25	25	25	25	..	..	127
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	150
Wabash pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	1,870
Western Union Telegraph	93½	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝	93½	93¾	797
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	14¾	15¼	1,530
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48	48⅜	48	48¼	48	49	200

Total sales 200,530

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Clev. C. Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	N Y Cent'l Deb 5s	St L Southw'n 1st
4,000....115	2,000....95½	1,000....107	1,000....80½
4,000....114¾	Col & Ninth Av 1st	Nat St'ch M Co 1st	St L Southw'n 2d Inc
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	19,000....111	8,000....100	5,000....37¾
25,000....81¾	3,000....111¼	15,000s3....99¾	14,000....38
10,000....82	12,000....111	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	6,000....37⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	5,000....111¼	1,000....93⅞	5,000....38
20,000....57	2,000....111½	North Pac 1st Reg	10,000....38½
15,000....56¼	Det. Mon & Tol 1st	5,000....117½	San Fr & N Pac 1st
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	1,000....127½	North Pac 1st Coup	1,000....100¾
20,000....81¾	2,000....125½	1,000....117⅝	San An & Ar P 4s
6,000....81¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	North Pac Cons 5s	1,000....62¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlmt pa.d	1,000....108	10,000....39¾	3,000....62¼
10,000....33⅜	Ft W'th & D C 1st	1,000....40	25,000....62
10,000....33½	5,000....70½	5,000....39¾	5,000....62¾
13,000....33¼	10,000....70	Trust Receipts	Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000....33⅜	5,000....70½	5,000....39¾	2,000....95½
25,000....33¼	5,000....71	1,000....39¾	5,000....95¼
4,000....33⅜	10,000....70	5,000....39¾	11,000....95
20,000....33½	Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs	Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s
9,000....33⅝	4,000....93¼	1,000....100	Birmingham Div 1st
35,000....33¼	7,000....93½	Oregon Impvmt 1st	2,000....96
10,000....33	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	2,000....96	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
Atlantic & Pacific Inc	11,000....73½	5,000....95	1,000....91¾
5,000....4	8,000....74	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	2,000....91¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Ill Steel Co, N-Cv 5s	25,000....40	Texas & Pac 2d Inc
10,000....103½	15,500....90	Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	14,000....28¾
Central of N J 1st Consol 1890	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	5,000....105½	5,000....28½
2,000....112½	5,000....75½	10,000....105	4,000....28¾
Cent'l N J G M 5s	L Erie & W'n 1st 5s	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	15,000....28½
52,000....118¾	Louisville & Nashv S & N Ala Gtd 5s	5,000....59	4,000....28¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	8,000....98½	5,000....58½	Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts
4,000....112	7,000....99	15,000....58¾	5,000....88
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	5,000....99½	5,000....58¾	Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Co Certfs
12,000....95½	10,000....98¾	5,000....59½	4,000....88
3,000....96	10,000....99½	Peo & Eastern 1st	Union Elev 1st 6s
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	20,000....82	5,000....106½
1,000....120	3,000....103	20,000....83	Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000....120½	Mahoning Coal 5s	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	11,000....107⅜
1,000....121	1,000....119	35,000....37⅜	Union Pac 1st, 1897
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	Mexican Int 1st 4s	1,000....37½	5,000....107⅞
50,000....93	10,000....74	10,000....37¾	4,000....108
5,000....93½	Mil & St Paul 1st, I & D Div	20,000....37¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898
Chicago & Erie 1st	4,000....124½	5,000....37⅞	1,000....107¾
40,000s2of....109	Minn St Ry 1st 5s	35,000....37½	1,000....108
90,000s2of....109¼	5,000....97½	5,000....37⅞	6,000....108¼
10,000s2of....109⅝	Mo. K & Tex 1st 4s	25,000....38	Union Pac 1st, 1899
10,000....109¾	5,000....80⅞	5,000....38¼	1,000....108¼
60,000s2of....109¾	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	25,000....38	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
10,000....109¾	14,000....66⅜	2d Pref Inc	5,000....97
Chicago & Erie Inc	30,000....66¼	2,000....23	25,000....97½
6,000....20¼	1,000....66¾	10,000....23¼	27,000....98
7,000....20⅝	1,000....66½	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	Un Pac Ext S F 8s
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	25,000....85½	10,000....99½
2,000....48½	5,000....86½	Trust Co Certfs	3,000....99¼
15,000....48¾	4,000....86⅞	20,000s3....78	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
Chic & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s	Mo, Kan & East 1st	6,000....77½	1,000....42
1,000....121½	5,000....96	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	5,000....42¼
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	4,000....95½	1,000....139	7,000....42
2,000....140½	6,000....96	Pittsburg & Wn 1st	U S Leather Co 6s
S F Deb 5s, 1933	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	5,000....85½	1,000....114
2,000....111⅜	1,000....102	Rich & Danv 6s	Wabash 1st
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	1,000....120¾	10,000....108½
4,000....130	1,000....107	10,000....121	West Shore Gtd 4s
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol	Rio Grande W'n 1st	4,000....106¾
6,000....105½	27,000....76½	2,000....76¾	5,000....107
Total sales	D M & Co Certfs Stamped	St L & Iron Mt 5s	W'n N Y & Penn Gen
	21,000....76½	2,000....85½	5,000....50
	N Y Central 1st Coup	St L & S F Con 4s	W'n Nor Car 1st 6s
	2,000....123½	5,000....53¾	10,000....115⅝
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	Wilkes & East 1st
		10,000....95	15,000....93¾
			Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
			1,000....59½

Total sales $1,717,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

Following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & T. H.	65	67½
American Coal	92	..
American Coal Oil pf.	71½	73½
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	113	115
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
*Bay State Gas	18	20¼
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	10
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19¼	20
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	103	105
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162¼	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	94	100
Col., H. V. & T.	24	24½
C., I. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Consolidated Gas Co.	142	143½
Denver & Rio Grande	17	17½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	57
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15½
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York	98	99½
Ev. & T. H.	36	39
Ev. & T. H. pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	15½	17½
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	3
Homestake	27	..
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	74½	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20¾	21½
Iowa Central pf.	32	34
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	86	88
Long Island	85	87

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106⅝	107⅝	106½	107½	18,150	M., K. & T. pf.	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	70
A., T. & S. F.	20½	20½	19⅞	20¼	3,640	Nat. Lead	34¾	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	80
Ark. City Imp.	27¼	27½	27½	27⅝	50	N. Y., L. E. & W.	8½	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	100
Am. Tobacco	96	97⅜	96⅜	97⅛	1,180	N. Y. & N. E.	22	22	22	22	100
Chicago Gas	65⅜	67½	65¾	67½	9,350	N. Pacific pf.	19⅞	19⅝	19½	19⅞	100
C., R. I. & P.	77⅜	77⅝	76⅞	77¼	4,990	Pacific Mail	34⅜	34⅝	33¼	33¼	300
C., B. & Q.	85⅜	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛	9,350	Phil. & Read.	20	20¼	19⅝	20	9,300

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., M. & St. P.	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	74½	15,580
Cent. of N. J.	111⅝	112	111½	111½	150
Dis. & C. F.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	1,210
Gen. Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	70
Louis. & N.	63⅜	63¾	63¼	63½	480
Mo. Pacific	36	36⅛	35½	35⅞	340

Total sales 74,080

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	$18,000
Ches. & O. 1st R. & A. cn.	95½	95½	95½	95½	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	8,000
Met. El. 1st	120¼	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	4,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	37¾	38	37¾	38	20,000

Total sales $55,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Mono	.18	.18	.18	.18	200

Total sales 300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼	1,084,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	97
*American Bank Note	40¼	44
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	54	64
American Surety Company	216	223
American Typefounders' pf.	4	6
American Typefounders' pf.	31¼	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	180½
Bank of America	213	216
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	83½	86
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100½	103
Beckton Construction pf.	77½	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	176	177½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	22
Brooklyn Traction	12½	16
Brooklyn Traction pf.	59	62¾
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107⅜	108¾
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	85¼	86¼
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	122½	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	21½	24½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	51½
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	94
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	81½
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165½	168½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108¾	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	332	..
Ensley Land Company	1¼	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195½	197½
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	127	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	702	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	310	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	59
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	86½
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72¼	74¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1880, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,380, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,345,589.70 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
INTEREST AT THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in said bonds and stock.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the whole or a part of the following described coupon or registered bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to wit:

$500,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Streets and Avenues, payable November 1st, 1920.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of West Wing of the American Museum of Natural History, payable November 1st, 1920.
201,181.32	Consolidated Stock for the Jerome Avenue approach to the Bridge over the Harlem River at 155th Street, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Avenue A, payable November 1st, 1920.
$40,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Washington Bridge Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
85,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Roads and Avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of Mulberry Bend Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
65,700.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction and Improvement of Parkways, payable November 1st, 1914.
190,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Improvement of Riverside Park, for grading, drainage, and walks, payable November 1st, 1914.
195,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Improvement and Completion of Cathedral Parkway, payable November 1st, 1914.
183,198.89	Consolidated Stock, School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
$4,959.84	Consolidated Stock, Sanitary Improvement School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
549.65	Consolidated Stock, Police Department Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
600,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Dock Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Water Main Stock, payable November 1st, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 13th, 1895.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927		
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949		
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986		
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3086		
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088		
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218		
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254		
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293		
1334	1682	1773	2031	2252	2572	2880			
1362	1696	1807	2064	2273	2600	2915			

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	503	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	767	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1080	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2139
178	401	611	857	1085	1382	1526	1720	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1330	1535	1754	1940	2163
188	423	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	50	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4065	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	973	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4131	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4155	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4173	4821	5378	6090	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5879	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1895	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3748	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5155	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3083	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	2846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5884	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6680	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5239	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	3232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3234	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3280	4053	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2481	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY. } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT. }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Sept. 17, 1895.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan" for five million dollars ($5,000,000) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1895, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1895, payable July 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the Acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver General.

Cramp Shipyard Co.'s Stock.
Wagner Palace Car Co.'s Stock.
American Bank Note Co.'s Stock.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.'s pfd. Stock.
Mich. Peninsular Car Co.'s Bonds & Stock.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY.

Issue of
$200,000 First Mortgage
6% Gold Bonds,
with a bonus of $100,000 fully paid and unassessable stock.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS IS REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON OCT. 1, 1905, OR EARLIER, AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1 IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON AT THE FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE OF 4s. 1½d. PER DOLLAR.

EACH PURCHASER OF A $1,000 BOND AT PAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE AS A BONUS $500 PAR VALUE OF THE FULLY PAID AND UNASSESSABLE STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

These bonds, the issue of which is limited to $200,000, are partly created for the purpose of providing part of the purchase price of the patents for Great Britain covering the great invention known as the AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE, on view at 837 Broadway, New-York, which has proved to be a phenomenal success, and which is of the greatest possible importance to the whole Civilized World.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE CO. has a capital stock of $800,000, fully paid and non-assessable, and was organized for the purpose of placing on the markets of Great Britain the Fire Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Syringes, Carriage and Window Cleaners, Atomizers, &c., &c., as at present manufactured in this country, and for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage or Deed of Trust, secured by the patents for Great Britain, made to the New-York Security and Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.

After the expiration of two years from date of issue bondholders are given the right to convert any bonds at that time outstanding into Common Stock.

The Company will reserve the right to retire any and all bonds at par, on giving three months' notice, and the By-laws provide that no dividends shall be declared on the Common Stock until at least $25,000 has been paid over to the Trustee each year, after the first year of starting business, as a sinking fund, thus insuring the return of the capital invested before the expiration of the patents, in 1906.

Of the $200,000 received for the bonds thus sold, $125,000 will be used in part payment for the patents, and $75,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company for working capital.

The American Ball Nozzle has been adopted by the Fire Departments of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Syracuse and Rochester, and many other large cities and small towns are buying them as soon as they can get appropriations of necessary funds.

Boards of Underwriters in Eastern and Southern States have approved the Ball Nozzle as an appliance for increasing the safety of risks, and some Companies are offering reduced rates on risks equipped with it.

The War and Navy Departments of the United States have adopted the Ball Nozzle for Army Posts, Government Buildings, ships, Navy Yards, &c. The Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings in New-York State have indicated their intention of supplying State Institution Buildings with Ball Nozzles.

The Superintendents of State Institutions in Ohio has indicated the same intention. One of the largest Asylums in Illinois has sent the American Ball Nozzle Co. a trial order, which will no doubt be followed by an order from all like institutions in the State.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT 3 P. M. TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST.

TEN PER CENT. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, AND BALANCE UPON DELIVERY OF BONDS AS SOON AFTER OCT. 1, 1895, AS POSSIBLE.

Prospectus and subscription blanks will be mailed upon application.

The undersigned are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above-described bonds at par, WITH A BONUS OF 50 PER CENT. IN THE FULLY PAID NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

DONALD, GORDON & CO.,

48 EXCHANGE PLACE.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1883; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, THEY MUST DEPOSIT THEIR STOCK AND PAY THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

The Manhattan Life

announces that it will now issue guaranteed convertible term insurance at about half ordinary life rates; its new life income, investment, credit, and endowment policies can also be secured on popular terms and plans. For particulars, send your name, age, address to Metropolitan Department, Room 38, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ p. c.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, September 14th, and remain closed until Wednesday, October 2d, 1895. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock and of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 21st day of October next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall Street, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of September, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 22d of October.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
Sept. 11, 1895.

Office of the
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. will be payable on Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record. The transfer books of the company will be closed on Sept. 21, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 2, 1895, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,
PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EQUIPMENT TRUST.

The over-due Equipment Trust bond and coupons, Series A, B, and C, of the Union Pacific Railway Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned, No. 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, Sept. 17, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on Sept. 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., Oct. 1, 1895.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the preferred stock of the Co. for the quarted ending Sept. 30, 1895, payable Oct. 1. Preferred stock transfer books close Sept. 21, reopen Oct. 2. THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 17th, 1895.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Oct. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

TYPHOID FEVER DEATHS IN WASHINGTON

Comparative Statement of Fatalities for Four Years Past.

From The Washington Post.

Health Officer Woodward has submitted to the Commissioners a chart and table showing the variations in the death rate from typhoid fever for the seventeen weeks ending Sept. 14, with a comparison with the death rate from the same diseases during corresponding weeks in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

"The condition," says Dr. Woodward, "is sufficient to warrant the employment of a special medical sanitary inspector to investigate the matter in order to determine what conditions exist to cause the great increase in the number of cases."

The increase in the death rate has been gradual during the past four weeks, being for the week ending Sept. 14, 10.48 per 10,000 inhabitants per annum, somewhat more than twice that of the preceding week, and greatly in excess of the rate during a corresponding period any time for the past five years. It is impossible to state, Dr. Woodward reports, how many cases of typhoid fever there are at present in the District, but, assuming a mortality of 10 per cent. (determined by very extensive investigation) the number of deaths during the past week, twenty, would indicate 110 cases.

The table shows that there were 48 deaths from typhoid fever to each 10,000 persons in 1891, 68 in 1892, 57 in 1893, 99 in 1894, and 76 in 1895. The proportion of these deaths to the death rate increases each year. The Commissioners approved the report at once.

####

THE TRUST FUND NOT HIS

Mrs. J. B. Atkinson Could Not Leave It to Her Husband.

A LEGAL CONTEST FOR $500,000

Justice Stover Says the Money Must Go to the Heirs of Mrs. Atkinson's Aunts, as She Died Without Issue.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Joseph B. Atkinson, at present living in England, will lose property valued thirty years ago at $200,000, and now worth about $500,000.

The property belonged to James Shaw Taylor, who made a big fortune in this city as a merchant. He died in England in 1862. His will directed that after certain extensive bequests had been made, the remainer of his estate, amounting to $200,000, should be held in trust for his young daughter, Amelia Hannah Taylor. On her death it was to go to her issue, or to the issue of any other child of Mr. Taylor's that might be living at the time of his death. As there were no other children at the time of Mr. Taylor's death, Amelia got the income of the entire sum.

The young heiress married Joseph B. Atkinson several years after her father's death. Her married life was very short, however, as she died within a short time after she had become Mrs. Atkinson, leaving no children.

She had made a will leaving her entire property to her husband, and making him sole executor. Mr. Atkinson, by virtue of this will, claimed the big fortune left by James Shaw Taylor. But at once a counterclaim was put in by the heirs of Sarah Taylor, Mrs. Mary Lord, and Mrs. Lavinia Weller, sisters of Mrs. Atkinson's father. They alleged that Mrs. Atkinson had only a life interest in the property, and that she could not dispose of it by will, so that in the event of her death without issue the estate reverted to the next of kin, the husband being entirely shut out.

Justice Stover, in his decision, sustains this view, and orders the property to be distributed among the natural heirs of the sisters.

The matter came before Justice Stover in the suit of W. H. Simonson, a trustee under James Shaw Taylor's will. Mr. Simonson asked the court to construe the will and decide what should be done with the property.

As the will was originally probated in England immediately after Mr. Taylor's death, Justice Stover declares that the distribution of the property must be made under the English laws. This will make a considerable difference to some of the nearer relatives. Had the distribution been ordered under the laws of this State, all the collateral heirs beyond the children of Mr. Taylor's sisters would have been excluded.

It is said that Mr. Atkinson will appeal from Justice Stover's decision and that he will carry the fight for the big fortune into the court of last resort.

Patrick Geoghegan Quickly Convicted

Patrick Geoghegan's story of police persecution did not turn out very well, when it was put to the test yesterday.

Geoghegan was arraigned before Recorder Goff last month on the charge of having stolen a silver watch from George Bauer on July 10.

"I am innocent, your Honor," said Geoghegan, "but I want to plead guilty and get off with a light a sentence as possible. I'd stand no show, anyway. I am an ex-convict, and the police are determined to send me to prison. I can't fight against them."

The Recorder refused to accept Geoghegan's plea, and told him he should have a fair trial.

Accordingly, Geoghegan found himself before a jury yesterday, and it took them just about two minutes after the trial was concluded to find the ex-convict guilty.

Bauer, the complainant, positively identified the defendant as the man who had taken his watch.

Geoghegan was remanded for sentence. He is only thirty years old, but has already been in State prison three times, besides serving terms in the penitentiary and the House of Refuge.

Cannot Have Her Grandson Now.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Marie Woods for the production in court of her grandson, William Massan Loweree, who is at present at the Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., having been committed there by Magistrate Smith of Flushing, L. I., about eighteen months ago.

Mrs. Woods had the boy sent there through Mrs. Franklin, his Sunday school teacher, agreeing to pay $60 a year for his support. The rules of the institution are that boys must remain for thirteen months, when, if they are perfect in their lessons, they can go back home. Loweree was not perfect for this period, and now must remain on the farm until next March, when he will be sent back.

Sir Roderick Again Examined.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron was in the City Court again yesterday before Judge Botty as a witness in the supplementary proceedings against his son, Duncan Ewen Cameron, instituted by Henry Lewis, a London jeweler, who holds a judgment for $1,600 against young Cameron for jewelry.

Morris Hirsh of Blumenstiel & Hirsh, counsel for Lewis, protested against the manner in which Sir Roderick had changed his previous testimony.

After some immaterial questions, the examination was declared closed.

Maggie Hamilton Pleaded Guilty.

Thomas and Maggie Hamilton of 336 East Sixty-sixth Street, in whose rooms the police found a vast assortment of stolen goods valued at several thousands of dollars, were arraigned yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions.

Maggie pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Thomas pleaded not guilty.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Malkmus. Class IV.—2—Unger vs. Kene. 3—Beckett vs. Beckett. 4—Taylor vs. Cole. Class V.—5—Trowbridge vs. Clark. Class VII.—6—Burke vs. Tayntor. 7—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. Class VIII.—8—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 9—Knudtsen vs. Knudtsen. 10—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 11—Gedney vs. West Side Bank. 12—Alcott vs. Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company. 13—Matter of Clarke. 14—Flinn vs. Miller. 15—Barton vs. United States Electrical Forging Company. 16—Carey vs. Carey. 17—Johnson vs. Hill. 18—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 19—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 30—Tompson vs. United Life Insurance Association. 21—People, &c., vs. Bloom. 22—Davis vs. Zimmerman. 23—De Forest vs. Ring. 24—Muller vs. Masche. 25—Morgan vs. Platt. 26—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 27—Matter of Hamilton. 28—Matter of O'Brien. 29—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 30—Morgan vs. Zink. 31—Young vs. United States Book Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—At 11 A. M.: Estates of: 224—James P. O'Rourke. 225—Hannah Lewis. 226—Hannah M. Lamoraux. 227—Margaret Creamer.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Margaret Fox, William H. Arnott, Mary Oberle, Patrick Baker, Henry Olsen. At 2 P. M.: Eugene Robitzky, Magdalena Merkel, Louis Stoff.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1081—Contested will of James G. Coffey.

CITY COURT — General Term. — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Daniel Armstrong, David Gardelli, and Thomas Tutsi. 2—Thomas Whittaker and Thomas Kelly. 3—Charles Lehne. 4—Andrew Bolden. 5—Mary Walsh. 6—H. L. Winter. 7—George Stone. 8—William Jones, Thomas Gould, and Louis Pfeiffer. 9—George P. Gilbert. 10—Pennachio Bartholomeo. 11—George W. Appo. 12—Meier Katz. 13—George Heator.

Pleadings.—1—Daniel Connors and Edward Sellin. 2—Francis McNally. 3—Herman Gells. 4—Own McCabe. 5—John Benedetto. 6—George Dutcher. 7—George Gibbons. 8—Samuel Pollock. 9—John Sullivan and Edward Flynn. 10—William Miller. 11—John Fox. 12—John Johnson and Vincent Anderson. 13—Boyd Zerina. 14—Joseph Harmon. 15—Jarid Flagg, Jr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John Young. 2—Mary A. Roden. 3—Angelo Bassi. 4—Frederick Rohter. 5—Percy Boerum. 6—Edward Klewitz. 7—Charles F. Spencer. 8—Ludwig Wirth. 9—John McElroy. 10—John Stiney. 11—George Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John M. Finkbone. 2—Jacob Ropoport. 3—Lawrence Macey. 4—Francesco Petrone. 5—Michael Breen. 6—Dominick Amado. 7—Edwin Murray. 8—John Kelly. 9—Thomas Martin. 10—Villerio Cataldo.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Parker vs. Beam—Peter B. Olney. Ames vs. Wiederman—Edward J. Bradley. Bennett vs. Wright—John Delahunty. Gilman vs. Gilman—Henry E. Howland.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Truesdell. Soieter & Co.—William S. Kelley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Jarmulowsky vs. Kann—Frank Schaeffler. Matter of Ganzenmuller—Alan D. Kenyon.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Louis Roth vs. Matilda G. Pons—Harold E. Spencer.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—William J. Holmes vs. George Scherrer—Ferdinand Eldman, Jr.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of John H. Foucke and Valentine Kirsch. The accounting in estates of Sarah B. Page, Joseph W. Spencer, Rachel Ferguson, Edward H. Koepke, Catharine Gabriel, and John Schneider. The real estate of Henry Holhm. The estates of Pauline Gilbert and Bernard Metzger. The inventory of Phebe J. Giebie. No contested calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—For trial Thursday, Sept. 19, 1895.

Frank Massino, manslaughter. Jacob Brodie, misdemeanor. James Rosenthal, burglary. Benjamin Foster and John Morrison, felony.

FOUND 1,000 OLD COMPLAINTS

Indictment by the Grand Jury Escaped—Papers Believed to Have Reen Intentionally "Lost."

Besides the 2,000 untried indictments recently unearthed in the attic of the old brownstone Court House, in City Hall Park, it developed yesterday that a batch of about 1,000 old police court complaints was also found in the same box. Assistant District Attorney Unger, speaking of this latest find, yesterday, said:

"No matter how the old indictments came to be lost, there is no doubt in my mind that the loss of these police court complaints came about for the corrupt purpose of circumventing the law. They were, to my way of thinking, deliberately hidden. These complaints must have been intended for the Grand Jury, and if they were not submitted it must have been for the very purpose that has been accomplished, namely, to let them remain lost till the Statute of Limitations had gone into effect."

The secreting of these old complaints, which are for all sorts of crimes, was even a more serious matter than the secreting of the indictments, for everybody now believes they were deliberately "lost." The Statute of Limitations does not apply to the indictments, for an indictment stands until it is disposed of in court. But with a complaint it is different. A complaint must be acted on by the Grand Jury in cases of felony within five years and in cases of misdemeanor within two years, else the offense for which the complaint is made is barred as to prosecution by the Statute of Limitations.

Every one of the 1,000 complaints in this case is therefore wiped out, and the offenders are in no danger of being prosecuted, as the complaints, like the old indictments, are all within the period from 1883 to 1883.

It was said about the Criminal Court House yesterday that the finding of these complaints was positive proof of the truth of the story long current among old attachés of the criminal courts. This story runs that about the time when Moses Clarke was Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, twenty-five years ago, there was a regular tariff for the "loss" of an indictment or police court complaint. This tariff, it was said, was ordinarily $300 in each case. Where the persons affected were wealthy or prominent, the "loss" came higher.

Ambrose H. Purdy, who was formerly an Assistant District Attorney, said that at the death of Clarke, who had lived in most extravagant style in New-Jersey, a number of his friends assembled for the purpose of seizing a large box of untried complaints and indictments known to be in his possession. These papers, more than five thousand in number, Mr. Purdy said, were known to have been burned in Clarke's house as soon as the clerk was declared to be dead.

MAY BUILD TORPEDO BOATS

Chances that the Bid of the Herreshoffs Will Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Herreshoffs, the great yacht builders, may be given a chance to show what they can do in the way of naval architecture. When bids were opened at the Navy Department for the construction of the three seagoing torpedo boats authorized by Congress the Herreshoffs were found to be the lowest bidders. Their bids, however, were for the construction of the vessels upon their own plans. These plans were referred by Secretary Herbert to Chief Constructor Hichborn and Chief Engineer Melville for consideration and report.

After a careful examination these officers found that the boats can be built as proposed by the Herreshoffs, and their report to Secretary Herbert will recommend that the contract be given that firm. Some alterations were made in the plans which the Herreshoffs will have to accept if they wish to undertake the contract. It was the intention of Congress to have one of these vessels built on the Pacific coast, one on the Gulf and one on the Mississippi. No bids were received from the Mississippi or the Gulf, and only one, that of the Herreshoffs, from the Atlantic. Under the act the Secretary can contract with the Herreshoffs, as he was authorized to build the vessels at any place in this country if bids from the places specified were unreasonable or if none were received.

The bids from the Pacific coast were much higher than those of the Eastern firm.

A BRIDE COMMITS SUICIDE

Mrs. McCarty Left a Note Asking Her Husband to Forgive Her.

Catharine McCarty, wife of Thomas McCarty of 486 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by taking morphine sulphate yesterday morning. Her husband is employed in a wholesale grocery store in this city. They were married only eleven weeks ago.

McCarty, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered that his wife was ill. He sent for the family physician, who found that the woman had taken poison. At the foot of the bed was the following note:

Good-bye, Tom. I have been untrue to you. Forgive me for what I have done. KATIE.

McCarty, when he saw the vial which had contained the poison, said: "That is the work of that drug clerk."

Coroner Kene is trying to find the druggist who sold the poison to Mrs. McCarty.

End of Secretary Lamont's Summering.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lamont and family will return to Washington Saturday next, from Sorrento, Me., where they have been summering.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Fast Run to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Road.

NEW ENGINE AND VERY HEAVY TRAIN

Ninety Miles in Ninety-nine Minutes—Ten Minutes Behind the Record —An Average Speed of 58 Miles an Hour.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day, in testing a new engine from the company's shops, made a remarkably quick run between Jersey City and Philadelphia. The distance between the two cities is 89.76 miles, and to-day's run was made in ninety-nine minutes. Although this is exceedingly fast railroading, it is still ten minutes behind the record made two years ago between Jersey City and Philadelphia. The run to-day was not intended as a try for a record, but was made to test one of thirteen new engines recently built by the company in its own shops, and the result was gratifying.

The train was made up of seven vestibule passenger cars, and weighed 680,167 pounds. It was drawn by Engine No. 1,651, and left Jersey City at 1:15 P. M. The fastest speed was made between Princeton Junction and Trenton, when a mile was reeled off in fifty seconds. No stops were made on the run, and the train arrived here at 2:54, exactly ninety-nine minutes after leaving Jersey City.

The average speed of the entire distance was at the rate of fifty-eight miles an hour. None of the higher officials of the road was aboard, but a number of the officers of the construction and motive power departments made the trip.

This train weighed about 115,000 pounds more than the New-York Central flier which recently made the distance from New-York to East Buffalo—436½ miles—in 407 minutes.

Want Express Trains in Winter.

A committee of Fall and Winter residents of Asbury Park, Elberon, Long Branch, and other places along the line of the Long Branch Division of the Jersey Central Railroad called on J. Lowrey Bell, General Traffic Manager of that road, yesterday forenoon, and filed a request that the morning and evening express trains, which have run during the Summer for the accommodation of business men, should be continued. Heretofore these trains have been discontinued during the Autumn and Winter. The express service to local points affords a saving of about forty-five minutes over the regular accommodation train, which the patrons of the line will have to use, if the express trains are discontinued.

Mr. Bell promised to consider the petition, and he will eventually take it before the President of the road, J. Rogers Maxwell.

Providence and Stonington Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company was held there this morning at 10:30. The following Board was re-elected for the ensuing year: President—Jacob W. Miller, New-York; Vice President—Samuel D. Babcock, New-York; Secretary and Treasurer—W. F. Herbert, New-York; Directors—S. D. Babcock, Charles P. Clarke, George M. Miller, Edward P. Taft, John L. Riker, J. W. Miller, George T. Haven, Nathan F. Dixon, and H. F. Lippitt.

The annual report of the President showed total receipts for year 1894-5 $1,011,357.32. Total expenses for year 1894-5, $871,668.87. Net profit, $140,188.45. Three dividends were declared, amounting to $100,000. A reduction of certain rates between this city and New-York will soon take effect.

Georgia Central Securities at Auction.

James Bleecker & Son sold yesterday, in the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom, by order of the Mercantile Trust Company, stocks and bonds amounting to $74,000,000, pledged as collateral for a loan of $7,000,000 to the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The securities consisted of stocks and bonds of the Mobile and Girard, Port Royal and Western Carolina, Savannah and Western, Atlanta and West Point, Louisville and Wadley, Montgomery and Eufala, and Augusta and Knoxville Railroad Companies, stock of the Ocean Steamship Company, and one share each of the Savannah and Memphis Cotton Exchanges, and other Southern railroads.

The only bid was $1,000,000, which was made by Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, representing the Reorganization Committee and the Mercantile Trust Company.

Rate Agreement Reaffirmed.

A well-attended meeting of representatives of trunk line and central traffic roads was held in the office of the Trunk Line Association, this city, yesterday, to consider complaints that the east-bound passenger agreement had been violated. Such complaints, it was ascertained, were based on certain rates made for excursions to Niagara Falls from Western interior points. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved to reaffirm the agreement, and each road was pledged to stick to it. All of the lines interested were represented in the meeting, including the Canadian Pacific.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day approved the following lists of lands to railroads: List No. 10, Northern Pacific Railroad Company 23,826 acres; List No. 11, same road, 15,970 acres; List No. 7, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, 152 acres; List No. 13, same road, 79 acres as successor to the McGregor-Western Railroad Company, and to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company List No. 3, containing 240 acres in the Ironton, (Mo., land district.

Panama and Pacific Mail.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, said yesterday that it was true that President Huntington of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and himself had come to an understanding whereby the warfare between those two companies will cease. The details of the agreement will be submitted to the Directors of the respective companies.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Pursuant to Judge Sanborn's recent order, the Union Pacific receivers yesterday paid to the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, Trustees under the equipment trust indenture of the Union Pacific Railway Company, $950,000, which sum will be sufficient to pay all the overdue coupons and the overdue installments of principal, together with 5 per cent. interest on such overdue coupons and bonds.

—P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins of Philadelphia were in Pittsburg Tuesday in consultation with Pittsburg street railway magnates in regard to the proposed consolidation of all but one of the street railroads of Pittsburg and Allegheny under one management. The new combine, if it is formed, will control 200 miles of street railways, with a capitalization of $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held their first monthly meeting yesterday since June. It was attended by all the Directors, including President Charles F. Mayer, who presided. The earnings of the entire system for August were $2,152,365, a decrease of $45,000 as compared with August, 1894. The expenses were $1,359,309, a decrease of $6,483.

—The statement is made on trustworthy authority that James L. Wolcott, Chancellor of Delaware, is soon to resign his life position to become counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Delaware, to succeed George V. Massey, who has been transferred to the office of General Counsel of the road in Philadelphia.

—The members of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents ended their official visit to Boston yesterday by a five hours' outing in Massachusetts Bay. The final session of the semi-annual meeting was abandoned because of the absence of members of committees from whom reports were expected.

—The Lebanon Springs Railroad, in this State, of which William B. Reynolds is receiver, in its report for the year ending June 30 last, shows a loss of $1,648. The gross earnings were $84,888; operating expenses, $65,329; other income, $122; fixed charges, $21,200. The total deficit June 30, 1895, is $17,994.

—The Presidents of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads will meet in this city to-morrow.

—S. R. Callaway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, is in New-York.

—C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was in this city yesterday.

HUDSON FISHERMEN ORGANIZED

For Self-Protection Against Laws Which Affect Them—Will Confer Next Month with the Fish Commissioners.

NEWBURG, Sept. 18.—Hudson River fishermen met here to-day to organize for self-protection against laws which, they claim, affect them.

They contend that the laws are being constantly changed, and that in many instances they are more stringent than necessary, making it difficult for many who follow fishing as a vocation to make a living therefrom.

After the meeting had been called to order, Joshua Ward was chosen to preside, and Mr. McKenzie of New-York City was the Secretary. The following were then appointed as a committee to confer with the Fish Commission at Albany on Oct. 10, in regard to legislation necessary to bring about the result desired: Burr Tuttle, Verplanck's Point; G. W. Tuttle, Walden; Charles Terpening, Hyde Park; William Van Vliet, Fort Ewen; William Smalley, Marlborough.

A permanent association was then organized, with the following officers: President—Joshua Ward, Cornwall; Vice President—Burr Tuttle, Verplanck's Point; Secretary—J. G. Tompkins, Cornwall; Treasurer—Charles Terpening, Hyde Park. The association will be known as the Hudson River Fishermen's Association.

A constitution and by-laws, which had been drafted by ex-Assemblyman Howard Thornton, were unanimously adopted.

The Executive Committee will be J. G. Tompkins, Joshua Ward, and L. B. Tuthill.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TROLLEY CARS

Brooklyn Heights to Have Stoves and Lamps and Winter Party Cars.

Extensive improvements in the rolling stock of Brooklyn trolley roads are to be made by Charles L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Smoky stoves must go, and ill-smelling oil lamps soon will cease from troubling.

The cars are to be heated by electricity. President Rossiter has ordered 3,000 heaters. Six will be used in each car, three on each side. It is said that they have given great satisfaction in other cities where they have been used.

Electricity, too, will take the place of oil lamps not only in the cars but for headlights. Mr. Rossiter is having 100 cars equipped for the Winter weather, besides having the Crawford fenders attached.

Another improvement that Mr. Rossiter has under way are new trolley party cars, for Winter use. Those now in use having become very popular, Mr. Rossiter will have closed cars during the Winter which will be furnished with easy chairs, rugs, and rich hangings. The cars will be finished in carved hardwood and will have plate-glass mirrors.

The work of improving the roadbed is also being attended to, and it is expected that by Dec. 1 the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will be one of the best equipped in the United States.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Belphegor" in Brooklyn.—Frederick Warde made a neat speech at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night at the end of the third act of "Runnymede," in which he stated that, in deference to the apparent wishes of the public and the opinions of the press, he had concluded to withdraw "Runnymede" after that performance, and present for the balance of his engagement D'Ennery's celebrated romantic drama, "Belphegor the Mountebank." Mr. Warde acknowledged that he had made an error in judgment and thought the best way to make reparation was to substitute a new bill at once. "The Mountebank" is a translation from the French of D'Ennery, and was originally played in English by the great actor Charles Dillon. It relates the story of a wandering mountebank who has married the daughter of an aristocratic family. His wife is induced to desert him by her family's agent, and she does so to save her child from starvation. The Mountebank searches through France for her, and eventually sees her by entering the aristocratic house in the disguise of a nobleman. He is united to his wife and all ends happily.

—Koster & Bial's.—Koster & Bial have a capital drawing card in their newest imported attraction, Miss Clara Wieland, and it can be safely stated that she is one of the cleverest in her line who has ever appeared here. She is young, pretty, is an exquisite dresser, is a contralto of high order, and her songs are all new and very catchy. Remaining features of the programme next week will include Sam Lockhart's original five trained elephants in new acts, Miss Florence Levoy, "The Gaiety Girl," in new songs; the Valdis sisters, in their sensational mid-air act, the sisters Merrilees, M. Walton and his miniature circus, Signorita Clothilda Antonio, equilibrist; John W. Ransone, comedian, and the new series of living pictures, to which several new ones will be added next week. On Saturday next, commencing at 2:15 P. M., the second ladies' and children's matinée will be given, and at an early date a series of high-class Sunday evening concerts will be commenced.

—"Hansel and Gretel."—George Gurney, the stage manager of Sir Augustus Harris's opera company, has arrived here to make preparations for the coming production of "Hansel and Gretel" at Daly's Theatre. The company has not yet come from London. Mr. Daly is having all the scenery painted by L. W. Leavey, and it is said that the scenic effects will be unprecedented in this country. The operetta was given successfully in five of the London theatres. There will be a chorus of forty voices, a number of which will come from London with the company. The operetta will be produced at Daly's here on Oct. 7.

—Stuart Robson's Plays.—Stuart Robson will this season have more important plays than any other comedian on the English-speaking stage. He will have an original local piece called "Government Acceptance," in which electricity is dealt with humorously; Dion Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit," "A Fool and His Friends," by Sydney Rosenfeld; Sheridan's "The Rivals," and a laughable play called "Mme. Mougodin," adapted from the French by F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch. This last piece had a run in Paris of three years. Charles Wyndham will give it a first production in London in November, and soon after Mr. Robson will present it on the American stage.

—The Wagnerian Festival.—At the Wagnerian festival concert to be given at the Madison Square Garden next Sunday night, Mme. Januschowsky will sing the aria of Adriano, from "Rienzi"; the ballads of Senda, from "Der Fliegende Holländer"; the duet, "Senta and Erik," from the same opera, with Barron Berthald; the duet, "Senta and the Dutchman," with William Mertens, and "Love Death," from "Tristan and Isolde." The sale of seats for the concert will begin at the Madison Square Garden box office this morning.

—To See "The Widow Jones."—The members of the New-York Athletic Club have invited the members of the London Athletic Club who came here to participate in the international games to witness the performance of "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou next Saturday evening. May Irwin and her company have made a great hit, and in all probability will remain here for some time to come. It is generally conceded that the Bijou is now one of the prettiest and coziest theatres in the city.

—"Le Collier de la Reine."—A new dance was introduced in the second act of "Le Collier de la Reine" at Daly's on Tuesday night, and was greeted with enthusiasm by the large audience in attendance. The play has been so changed since its first production that, even with the introduction of this new feature, it now closes nightly at 11 o'clock.

—"Sowing the Wind" Again.—"Sowing the Wind," which had such a successful run at the Empire Theatre two seasons ago, will be presented at the Grand Opera House next Monday night. J. H. Gilmour will be the Mr. Brabazon and Mary Hampton the Rosamund.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—"A Gilded Fool" will be continued by Nat C. Goodwin at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next week. "David Garrick" will be presented for one week only, and will be followed by Henry Guy Carleton's latest play, "Ambition."

—Mr. Potter Coming Home.—Paul M. Potter sailed from Southampton last Saturday on the St. Louis, and is due here next Saturday. The new musical comedy, "The Star Party," by Mr. Potter and Bill Gray, will be pushed to completion on the return of the dramatist.

—Palmer's Theatre.—Della Fox is still attracting large audiences to Palmer's Theatre with her new comic opera, "Fleur de Lis." The opera is nearing its fiftieth performance, and Manager Nat Roth is busy designing pretty souvenirs to mark that occasion.

—Matinées at the Lyceum.—The first Thursday matinée of the season at the Lyceum Theatre will be given this afternoon, when E. H. Sothern will appear in "The Prisoner of Zenda." After this the Thursday matinées will continue through the season.

—Empire Theatre.—The final performances of "The City of Pleasure" are being given at the Empire Theatre this week. John Drew will open there Monday night in Henry Guy Carleton's new comedy, "That Imprudent Young Couple."

—"The Sporting Duchess."—Eugene Tompkins, manager of the big Boston Theatre, has offered Charles Frohman three months' time for "The Sporting Duchess" at that house after the close of its run at the Academy here.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Clara Morris presented "Raymonde" yesterday afternoon and "Miss Moulton" in the evening. Her audiences were large and enthusiastic. She will repeat "Miss Moulton" to-night.

The Best Medium, Secretary Flower.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The United Press is requested to distribute the following:

Executive Secretary Frank A. Flower of the International Deep Waterways Association requests that all letters, papers, proofs, and communications relating to the Cleveland Convention be sent to him at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB GARBAGE

Stored in the Cellar Because a Private Cartman Disobeyed the Order of Col. Waring.

Primarily through an order issued by Col. Waring as Street Cleaning Commissioner, but more directly through the stupidity of some employe, the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, has been unable for several days to get rid of its ashes and garbage. At present there are several cartloads of offensive stuff in the cellar.

From Seventeenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street and from Sixth Avenue to Lexington Avenue Commissioner Waring has put in force his experiment of having householders separate the refuse from the ashes. The Union League has a private cartman. Several times he has been warned not to bring the ashes and garbage together to the dump at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street and the East River.

The Union League Club has also been notified, but it appears to have disregarded Col. Waring's order, and the permit for the private cartman to bring its ashes and garbage to the dump has been revoked.

IS DURRANT BREAKING DOWN?

His Nerve Certainly Failed Him After the Testimony of Mrs. Crosett.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Durrant's nerve failed him for the first time since he faced a jury to be tried on the indictment charging him with the murder of Blanche Lamont, on Monday.

His face betrayed him in the court room, but collapse came in the Sheriff's office, and there were tears in his eyes and his pallor was ghastly. Few who saw him there will forget the change from brazen indifference or cynical nonchalance to a condition of being unstrung and fully awakened to the peril of his position. He tried in vain to hide his emotion when his mother called, but he could not forget that Mrs. Elizabeth Crosett's testimony had forged the missing link in a chain of evidence that before she appeared had promised to be but a rope of sand.

Durrant's counsel's tactics will be to endeavor to break this chain. They will select Mrs. Mary Vogel as the first to attack and charge her with perjury.

The prosecution claims that it has shown the jury all that Durrant did the night of the murder, from his leaving his home to entering the church with Blanche Lamont.

Ravages of Diphtheria in Chicago.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The antitoxine treatment of diphtheria is made the subject of a circular issued by the Chicago Board of Health. The circular was prepared by Dr. F. W. Reilly, Assistant Commissioner of Health. It summarizes the reports and statistics made to the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, held in London July 30 to Aug. 3, by the hospitals and principal cities of England, Scotland, France, Germany, and Austria, as well as New-York City, showing the reduction of mortality from diphtheria under the use of the Roux-Behring antitoxine serum during the last year. Stated in a general way, they show that the fatality of diphtheria has been reduced from one-half to two-thirds by the use of antitoxine.

Dr. Reilly's statistics show that during the last ten years diphtheria has carried off nearly ten times as many victims in Chicago as smallpox, notwithstanding the smallpox epidemic of last year. If this constant source of loss of life can be reduced to the same extent that it has been elsewhere by the use of antitoxine, it is manifestly the duty of the department to make the effort to that end, as it is its duty to endeavor to reduce smallpox mortality by vaccination.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	5:45	Sun sets	6:03
Moon sets	6:21		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:31	8:00	1:16	1:46
Governors Island	7:58	8:22	1:51	2:20
Hell Gate	9:51	10:15	3:19	3:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Port au Prince	Sept. 14
California	Gibraltar	Sept. 4
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 11
Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Norge	Christiansand	Sept. 5
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 7

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 6
Chicago	Hull	Sept. 6
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 17
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 14

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
La Champagne	Havre	Sept. 14
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 13
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 17
Santiago	Nassau	Sept. 17
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 18

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Mobile	London	Sept. 12

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	Sept. 11
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 18
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Sept. 12
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 17
Neustria	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 11
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 13
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 13
Taormina	Hamburg	Sept. 6
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 19

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Adirondack	Kingston	Sept. 19
Greece	London	Sept. 8
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Newport	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Alene	Sept. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manhattan	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Concho	Sept. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.

JACK JOYNER'S WAR WHOOP

It Woke Brighton Beach Echoes When Cuckoo Won Hi Race.

FAVORITES WON THE LAST THREE RACES

Cuckoo, Balmaghie, and Inquirendo Beat the Favorites in Three Events —Then Little Tom, Prince Lief, and Long Bridge Won.

Threatening weather and a card that was not specially attractive resulted in a slim attendance at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. A lot of the outlawed horse owners who have been racing at the St. Asaph track had made entries for the races. As these had not received licenses from The Jockey Club, and also included some that were on the forfeit list, they were not allowed to start, which was, on the whole, a good thing, as most of the fields were unwieldy enough without them.

The racing was of the usual commonplace Brighton Beach style, the outsiders and favorites dividing the honors between them. Outsiders won the first three and favorites the last three events. There was nothing startling about any of them.

Probably the most sensational thing about the day's sport was Andrew Jackson Joyner's war whoop. This was heard all over the grounds after the conclusion of the first race, and its echoes are still ringing about in the nooks and corners of the tumble down buildings at the west end of Coney Island. The war whoop, once a startling feature of race days at the big tracks, was out for use yesterday, because Cuckoo won the opening dash by a nose from Tom Harding, a hot favorite for the event. Joyner had bet $45 on Cuckoo, betting $15 at 40 to 1 on the gelding to win, $15 at 10 to 1 on him for a place, and $15 at 4 to 1 that he would finish in the first three. Cuckoo's victory meant, therefore, an addition of $795 to the very comfortable "wad" that Joyner carries in his trousers pocket. Hence the war whoop that startled the quietude of Coney Island.

Arline, favorite for the second race, was bowled over in exactly the same way by Balmaghie, who was a 10-to-1 chance in the speculation. But in the third event Babe Murphy, even with the great Western jockey Charn in the saddle, could not get home in a place. Inquirendo, Kallirhoe, and Nicolini all beat her home after a driving finish.

Little Tom won the mile dash for his backers, and he was the favorite in the speculation, by running in front from flag fall to finish. Captain T., who was quite a race horse early in the season, quit after running a half mile, and finished a bad last. He seems to have lost all of his speed.

Mr. Rowe made a very poor start in the fifth race, in which eleven two-year-olds ran, but Prince Lief, the favorite, got off in the leading bunch, and so was able to win handily, much to the gratification of Byron McClelland and his friends.

M. F. Dwyer was in evidence in the betting on the last race, his money making Long Bridge the favorite, though his jockey, Sims, rode Baroness, on which there was quite a plunge. Long Bridge won the event and Baroness failed to get a place.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Cuckoo, W. C. Daly's blk. g., 4 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Maratana, 94 pounds, $100. (Keefe.)
2—Tom Harding, F. Berlew's b. g., 6, 110, $700.. (Reiff)
3—Old Dominion, R. A. Smith's ch. g., 5, 107, $600 .....(Sims)

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—Austin, 3, 92.		8—Edna May, 3, 95.	
5—Hafling, 3, 108.		9—Will Elliott, 5, 92.	
6—Fannie B., 3, 89.		10—Longdock, 5, 100½.	
7—Campania, 3, 89.			

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
30—1..Cuckoo	10—3	15—1..Fannie B....	6—1
3—5..Tom Harding..	Ou	3—1..Campania	1—1
6—1..Old Dominion	2—1	10—1..Edna May..	15—1
		7—1..Will Elliott..	5—2
10—1..Austin	4—1	30—1..Longdock ..	10—1
10—1..Hafling	4—1		

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

1—Balmaghie, H. Coomber's b. c., by Fonso-Constancy, 108 pounds .....(Doggett)
2—Arline, Duke & Wishard's b. f., 109..(Reiff)
3—Glenoli, F. O. Burridge's ch. f., 105.(Garrigan)
4—La Salle, 105. | 7—Exilona, 105.
5—Trident, 105. | 8—Sir Carleton, 105.
6—La Petite, 105. | 9—Bodyguard, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Balmaghie ..	4—1	30—1..La Petite	10—1
4—5..Arline	Out	5—1..Exilona	7—5
30—1..Glenoli	10—1	15—1..Sir Carleton.	6—1
6—1..La Salle.....	2—1	30—1..Bodyguard ..	10—1
5—1..Trident	7—5		

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., by Enguirer-Bonnie Meade, 106 pounds.....(Hamilton)
2—Kallirhoe, Madison Stable's ch. f., 100.. (J. Healy)
3—Nicolini, J. Hayman's b. g., 102....(Sheedy)
4—Babe Murphy, 102. | 7—Tom Moore, 105.
5—Jack the Jew, 107. | 8—Juanita, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Inquirendo..	7—10	8—1..Jack the Jew	5—2
9—5..Kallirhoe ..	7—10		
10—1..Nicolini ...	3—1	15—1..Tom Moore..	5—1
2—1..Babe Murphy	4—5	30—1..Juanita ...	10—1

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4 years, by Great Tom-Florence .....(O'Leary)
2—Best Brand, P. B. Ring's br. h., 6, 106, $500. .....(Hamilton)
3—Panway, R. Bradley's b. m., 6, 99, $500.. .....(Healy)
4—Captain T., 5, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Little Tom...	Out	10—1..Panway	6—5
30—1..Best Brand..	4—1	8—5..Captain T...	1—4

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Prince Lief, B. McClellan's ch. c., by King Eric-Elemi, 106 pounds.....(Perkins)
2—Sky Blue, J. McLaughlin's br. g., 98..(Coyle)
3—Yankee Doodle, Cambridge Stable's b. c., 104.. .....(Griffin)
4—Whippany, 103. | 8—Tomoka, 97.
5—La Vienta, 105. | 9—Article, 101.
6—Wellman, 100. | 10—Helen H., 102.
7—Dulcie Larondie, 107. | 11—Brisk, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Prince Lief...	7—5	20—1..Dulcie La-rondie	8—1
10—1..Sky Blue	4—1		
4—1..Yankee Doodle	7—5	12—1..Tomoka	4—1
		12—1..Article	4—1
20—1..Whippany ...	8—1	15—1..Helen H.....	6—1
4—1..La Vienta	7—5	15—1..Brisk	6—1
20—1..Wellman	8—1		

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Long Bridge, J. B. White's br. c., 4 years, by Long Taw-Maggie Hunt, 110 pounds.. .....(Doggett)
2—Clarus, R. Bradley's ch. g., 4, 107....(Keefe)
3—Harry Alonzo, J. F. Quigley's ch. h., 6, 110.. .....(R. Doggett)
4—Baroness, 4, 109½. | 6—Lady Adams, 4, 107.
5—Florinda, 107. |

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Long Bridge..	Out	4—1..Baroness.....	1—1
12—1..Clarus	3—1	20—1..Florinda	6—1
5—1..Harry Alonzo	6—5	20—1..Lady Adams..	6—1

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gismonda	108	Falling Water	103
Imperial	108	Unity	103
Alarum	107	St. Lawrence	98
Type of Beauty	106	Heresy	93
Kamsin	106	Emotional	93
Refugee	103		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Sir Excess	114	Gotham	100
Leonawell	112	Egbart	95
Sir Francis	108	Belmar	90
Rubicon	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Handicap, for fillies two years old; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Axiom	116	Annot Lyle	105
Floretta IV.	115	Bloomer	105
Argentina	113	Bessie Browning	102
Woodvine	112	Salverine	97
Intermission	108	Medica	90
My Nettie	107	Wild Violet	90
Cassette	106		

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Kennel	108	Primrose	98
Dolabra	103	Darian	98
Anissette	103	Manchester	98
Pepper	102		

FIFTH RACE.—Heavy Handicap; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lookout	119	Pop Gray	109
Applause	118	Illusion	106
Brandywine	115	Hanwell	105
Monaco	115	Hawarden	105
Lustre	115	Chesapeake	104
Irish Reel	114	Preston	103
Ajax	110	Stonenelle	100
Harrington	109	Iola	98

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Prig	110	Nero	107
Dunblane	110	The Coon	107
Long Beach	110	Caracas	107
April Fool	110	Second Attempt	107
Shelly Tuttle	107		

GENTRY WON THIS TIME.

Beat Joe Patchen in Straight Heats at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—Over 20,000 persons crowded the grand stand and filled the place along the track at State Fair Park to-day to see the race between Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Vera Capel. The race was for a purse of $3,000, and was won by John R. Gentry in straight heats with apparent ease. The first heat was a neck-and-neck race. John R. Gentry drew the pole, with Vera Capel second, and Joe Patchen on the outside.

At the second attempt they got off, with Gentry slightly in the lead. The pace set by the two great pacers was too hot for Vera Capel, and, after the quarter pole, she was carried off her feet, dropping about fifteen lengths behind. At the half Patchen and Gentry were neck and neck, flying down to the three-quarters pole, and then down the stretch with Gentry ahead. The latter won by a length in 2:05¼, with Joe Patchen one-quarter of a second behind. Vera Capel finished about ten lengths behind Patchen.

The second heat was considerably slower, owing to the slowness of the first three-quarters. Vera Capel was left behind at the first quarter, and the fast pacers had to fight it out alone. They ran neck and neck all the way around until they turned into the stretch. Gentry pulled ahead slowly and beat his big opponent by a scant length. The time for this heat was 2:05¾.

In the third heat, just after the start, Joe Patchen left his feet, and fell about a sixteenth of a mile behind, leaving Gentry a clear field. Vera Capel was close up to him all the way up to the three-quarter pole, when Gentry pulled ahead and finished the last quarter in 0:29½. The time for the heat was 2:07.

Time by Quarters—First Heat—0:30¼; 1:01¾; 1:34; 2:05¾. Second Heat—0:31¾; 1:03; 1:35; 2:05¾. Third Heat—0:32½; 1:05; 1:37½; 2:07.

The Jockey Club's Amnesty.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon the applications of owners, trainers, and jockeys for reinstatement under the general amnesty resolution of Sept. 9 were passed upon. Trainers and jockeys being reinstated must take out licenses at once, which can be had of Secretary Hanlon. "Patsy" McDermott, who had applied for a license as a jockey, had his application refused. McDermott was one of the "artist" jockeys at the Guttenberg track. L. Bloch was, however, given a trainer's license.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Baseball.—Baltimore vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Baseball.—Baltimore vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Report Made to the State Board of Health —The Prevalence of Diseases During the Summer.

The New-York State Board of Health met yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. Dr. Daniel Lewis presided. The other members present were Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York; Dr. S. Case Jones of Rochester, Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, State Engineer Adams of Watertown, Dr. Fowler of New-York, Owen Cassidy of Montaur Falls, and Dr. Baxter T. Smelzer.

The meeting began by the reading of the Secretary's report, which stated that diarrheal diseases have been less prevalent this Summer than usual; that typhoid fever prevailed to the average extent, but that scarlet fever had been less generally distributed in the Summer months than in the Spring, and that whooping cough was pretty widely distributed.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the National Public Health Association requesting the appointment of delegates from the New-York State Board of Health to the convention which is to be held in Denver from Oct. 1 to Oct. 4.

Dr. Baxter T. Smelzer and Dr. S. Case Jones were appointed delegates to represent the State Board of Health at the convention.

Dr. F. O. Donohue, one of the Commissioners appointed to report on tuberculosis in cattle, handed in the report of the Commissioners. It stated that the total number of cattle examined was 298, of which number 104 were killed. The total amount of awards up to Sept. 1 was $2,968.50.

The report further stated that the dairymen throughout the State were making a vigorous effort to stamp out the disease from their herds.

"The moral," the report went on to say, "of this whole subject is that tuberculosis in cattle must be stamped out wherever found; that milk and its product shall not be contaminated with germs of a lingering and infectious disease yielded by diseased animals and transmissible to human beings."

A report of Dr. F. C. Curtis on the "Prevalence of Typhoid Fever at St. Lawrence State Hospital" was then read. Dr. Curtis reported that, in his opinion, the water supply from the St. Lawrence River was the cause of the disease.

Plans for disposing of sewage in Westport and Far Rockaway were approved.

DOINGS OF THE PARK BOARD

Policemen Whose Bravery Has Been Recognized—Offer of Animals for the Winter Months.

At the regular meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday most of the session was taken up in the consideration of bids for the completion of the American Museum of Natural History, and the removal of the piers of the old Macomb's Dam Bridge.

A communication was received from James A. Bailey, the circus man, offering the Commissioners the privilege of selecting any or all of the animals in the circus menagerie to be placed in the Central Park Menagerie during the Winter.

Park Policeman John Murphy was commended for especial recognition in a letter sent to the board by W. P. Arnold, the merchant. He said that a few days ago he was riding through the park with his wife and child. The horse took fright and dashed along the Riverside Drive. Murphy ran into the middle of the road and, grabbing the bit, brought the animal to a standstill, after being dragged over fifty feet. On motion of President King, Murphy's name was placed on the roll of honor.

Policeman Henry J. Dwyer, who has saved several lives, applied to the board for permission to receive a gold medal, a silver medal, and $25, awarded to him by the Humane Society for saving the life of a child who fell into the East River recently. The permission was granted.

The Commissioners voted to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $25,000 to be expended in laying asphalt walks in the small parks south of Fifty-ninth Street. The next meeting of the board will be held Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

The Woman Firebug to be Tried.

Mrs. Esther Cohen of 173 Norfolk Street, charged with having attempted to burn her apartments for the sake of $200 insurance on Aug. 30 last, was arraigned for final hearing in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The original evidence was all reviewed, and Magistrate Flammer committed her in $2,000 bail to answer. She was taken to the Tombs pending trial.

Came in with One Propeller Blade.

The steamer City of St. Augustine, which arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, reports, Sept. 16, off Cape Henry, in four fathoms of water, that she lost three blades of her propeller, and steamed to port with only one blade. Capt. Gaskill was unable to account for the loss of the propeller blades, as the weather was fine and the vessel did not strike any obstruction.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Items of Interest Reported by Brokers—Details of the Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. J. Bruckmeyer has sold to S. Greenfield the four-story brick tenement 613 East Sixth Street, 25 by 92, at $14,000, a slight advance on the price paid by the seller.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Abraham Stern, at about $26,000, the six-story brick tenement 95 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Frederick Zittel sold yesterday for J. C. Underfield the four-story brownstone, private dwelling at 47 West Seventy-fifth Street. The house is 20 by 60 and has an extension. The price paid was about $48,000. Mr. Zittel also sold the brownstone four-story, private dwelling, with extension, at 49 East Eighty-seventh Street, for Henry Gershel, on private terms.

Mr. Max Marx has sold to Joseph Seeman the three-story brick dwelling 530 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 55 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold in partition, at $7,625, to James Hennessy, seven lots on the south side of the West Farms Road, between Green and Union Avenues, 200 by 151 by 140 by 265.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold under foreclosure, at $18,175, to Anna Read, the three-story brick tenement, with store, at 10 Eighth Avenue, east side, between Bleecker and West Twelfth Streets, 22 by 84.9 by irregular.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Mrs. E. D. Herrman, at $12,900, the three-story and attic brick dwelling 344 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 306.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 81.3. The property at 299 to 305 Water Street, offered by the same autioneer, was withdrawn for lack of an adequate bid.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, 15 Pitt Street, west side, 80 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100, six-story front and rear brick factories. Due on judgment, $4,400; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 213 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Western Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of Ninety-first Street, two-story brick store and dwelling, by Patrick J. Doherty of 315 West Ninety-first Street; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 30 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, four three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William H. Hall, Jr., of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 399.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, eight four-story brick dwellings, by Leith & Glenn of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $100,000.

West Broadway, east side, 100 feet north of Grand Street, seven-story brick factory, by Robert T. Hopcraft of William's Bridge; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 423 feet east of Avenue A, three-story brick factory, by R. H. Wolff & Co., Ltd., lessees of 560 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; cost, $13,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Lebanon Street, two two-story frame dwellings, by John M. Blauvelt of 1,847 Vanderbilt Avenue; cost $5,300.

Honeyville Avenue and Daly Avenue, corner of Samuel Street, four two-story frame dwellings, by Maggie Palmer of 850 Amsterdam Avenue; cost $9,200.

No. 153 Park Row, four-story brick store and tenement, by Ernest Plath of 155 Park Row; cost, $9,000.

No. 95 Clinton Place, by Adelaide Gutman, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost $1,200.

Park Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner, by Mayor, &c., of New-York City, alterations to a four-story brick and stone armory and public building; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 93 and 95 Mangin Street, by Edmond Cornell, alterations to a three-story brick stable and factory; cost, $500.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 39 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, by Mary E. Garniss, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,700.

Cross Street and Pelham Avenue, northeast corner, by Agnes Reynolds, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 623 Madison Avenue, by John D. Crimmins, alterations to a three-story brick house of amusement; cost $5,000.

Boscobel Avenue, north side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Nathan Reilly, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost $1,200.

Stebbins Avenue and Chisholm Street, northeast corner, by Thomas L. Gillingham, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $450.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Ovington Avenue, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38, $2,500; Mary A. McKeown, owner.

Bay Twenty-fifth Street, west side, 45 feet north of Bath Avenue, one-story brick dwelling, 60 by 59½, $7,500; J. McTighe, owner.

Stanhope Street, south side, 200 feet east of Irving Avenue, four three-story frame flats, 25 by 57 each, $12,000; Seligman & Seemann, owners.

Jerome Street, west side, 175 feet south of Arlington Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 34, $8,000; John C. Smith, owner.

Fennimore Street, south side, 160 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, three-story frame flat, 20 by 55, $4,000; J. T. Halstead, owner.

Among the permits granted for alterations are the following:

Second Street, north side, 250 feet east of Sixth Avenue, cut window openings, also add four-story extension, 112 by 81½ by 68, to school house, $54,736; Board of Education, owner.

Keap Street, 202, add a three-story and basement brick extension, 14 by 22.9, $1,000; William Vogel, owner.

McDougal Street, northeast corner of Rockaway Avenue, schoolhouse, door openings cut in side walls, also add a three-story and basement brick extension, 95 by 51 by 73½, $41,481; Board of Education, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

104TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; James J. McCabe to Bettie Hochstadter $21,500
103D ST, n s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; August Helmcke and wife to Antonio Wenzel 28,000
BROOK AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of 163d St, 54.2x87.2 to Port Morris Branch Railroad x54.8x62.8; Louis Z. Bech and Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Emil Goidner 9,500
COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 25x55; Patrick Mulligan and wife to Edward Fitzgibbon ....
5TH ST, n s, 53.6 ft s e of boundary line between Lots 134 and 135, map of Morrisania, being Lot 134,— 43.6x108x 41x100; Jennie H. Kellogg and others to James T. Barry 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of Valentine Av, 100.4x100.8 to Mill Brook x100 x80.9; Benjamin C. Bent and wife to Frederick Emanuel 6,400
FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 150.6 ft s of High Bridge or Fordham Landing Road, 25x 83x25x82.6; Phebe A. and Catharine A. Lowerre to Ada E. Howe 10
BATHGATE AV, 2,079; Ellen M. Chambers to Charles P. Hallock 1
15TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 108; Florence S. and James B. Crosby to Carmela Lambias 1
SILVER ST, n s, 310 ft w of Main St, 20x114x24.3x112.7; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to Mary J. Buckley 675
SETON AV, w s, 225 ft n of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Mary A. Hayes 950
136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; William E. Callender and wife to John R. Leith and another 42,500
102D ST, s s, 117 ft w of Central Park West, 54x100.11; Herman A. Bente to Philip Braender 1
135TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Henry O. Havemeyer to Herman Strauss 21,500
128TH ST, 240 East; Howard McWilliams to Manhattan Railway Company 1
128TH ST, 247 East; same to same 1
128TH ST, 245 East; same to same 1
128TH ST, 243 East; same to same 1
2D AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; the executrix of George C. Bennett to Philippine Bock 50
SAME PROPERTY; Philippine Bock to Christina C. Saller 25,500
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 125th St, 50.8x38.1x0.8x5.8x0.1x161.6x60 to street x199.10; Charles W. Dayton and wife to Twelfth Ward Bank 145,000
99TH ST, 155 East; Frederick H. Cohn and wife to Abraham Kronce 14,500
98TH ST, 213 East, Samuel Glotzer to Jacob Herman 1
9TH AV, n e corner of Walnut St, 100x50; Thomas W. Woolf to Mary Murphy 10
90TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x75; Charles Rubinker to Henry Bercovitz 1
70TH ST, 310 West; Adolph Wallach and wife to Emma B. Linderback 100
89TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Central Park West, 20x160; Lydia A. Bliss to Robert Cable 33,150
SAME PROPERTY; Richard S. Farley, referee, to Lydia A. Bliss 30,050
54TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9 x100.5; Aaron Wolff, Jr., and wife to Jeremiah Murphy 16,500
75TH ST, 430 East; Christina C. Saller to Philippine Bock, ex. and 10
75TH ST, 428 East; Fredericka E. Guerr to same, ex. and 10
79TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 19x79; Hannah Greenbaum to Adolph M. Bethelm 1
83D ST, centre line, 248 ft e of centre line of Avenue B, —x100 to East River x— to centre line of 83d St x— land under water, &c.; Herman Wronkow and wife to Samuel Howe 1
3D AV, 660; Samuel Howe to Herman Wronkow 1
58TH ST, 218 East; Mary Miller to William Klene 16
116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x 100.11; Michael Giblin and James W. Taylor to David McMilland and William W. Taylor 1
MOTT ST, 26; Marx Solomon and wife to Itta Harris 1
GREENWICH ST, 460; Herman Joveshof and wife to Jacob Gumpers 18,000
COENTIES SLIP, s e corner of Front St, 25.3x50, also n s of Coenties Slip, 87.8 ft e of Front St, 20.0x51; Adrian Tuttle to Maria T. Stacey 2,500
BROOME ST, 450 and 452; John T. Williams and wife to Alfred D. Pell 10
LEWIS ST, w s, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, 24.8x 92.9; Robert Connor to Patrick Farrell.. 19,500
LUDLOW ST, 87; Annie Feinberg to Abraham Feinberg 1
STANTON ST, s s, 25 ft w of Sheriff St, 25x60xirregular; Itta Harris to Marx Solomon 1
RIDGE ST, w s, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St, 20x125.7x irregular; Minnie A. Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky 1
COLUMBIA ST, 86; Michael Fay and William Stacom and wife to Dora Haft.... 1
36TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Matthew Raftery and wife to William Raftery 1
36TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary Raftery to same 1
31ST ST, n s, 316.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 98.9, (345 West,) also n s of 31st St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Ruel W. Poor, trustee, to Charles Parks 1

Recorded Leases.

HIRSH, Charles, to Joseph Ruff; 228 East 10th St, 10 years $1,000
McMAHON, William, to Eugene Loeb; 1,432 Broadway, s e corner of 40th St, 5 years 4,500-4,800
POST, Lena, to David F. Mann; 70 West 23d St, space in store, 3 10-12 years.... 2,500
PEACOCK, Margaret, to David Borgano; 169 7th Av and part cellar 164 West 20th St, 5 years 1,500
RUFF, Charles, to Joseph Ruff; 228 East 10th St, 10 years 1,000
RANKEN, Helene, William J. and Edward C., to John J. Clark; 14 West 4th St, 7 years 5,000
STROOK, Mariana, to James Nugent; 470 3d Av, all, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Harvey J., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 131st St, 110 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year $2,000
BOCK, Philippine, to Christina C. Saller and others; s s of 75th St, 308.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 2,000
BARRY, James T., to Janie H. Kellogg and others; n s of 5th St, Lot 134, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year 1,200
CIMINO, Vito, and wife to Budweiser Brewing Company, (Limited;) 175 Hester St, 1 year 2,000
CHURCHILL, Corinne, to Abbie H. Wrightman; all right, title, &c., to lots on map of Westchester property of Edward T. Young, conveyed to Joseph F. Mogher, note 1,000
EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy and wives to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 91st St, 308.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 years 40,000
SAME to same; s s of 91st St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 years 40,000
SAME to same; s s of 91st St, 341.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 years 40,000
ENRIGHT, John J. and wife to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 458, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (23d Ward,) installments 3,250
FITZGIBBON, Edward, and wife to Patrick Mulligan and wife; e s of College Av, 50 ft n of 145th St, 2 years 1,000
FERRIGAN, Mary J., and Patrick F., to Philip A. Smyth and others, executors, &c.; 80 Duane St, security 15,000
FINK, Louis E., and wife to Sigmund Kahn; n s of Division St, Lot 20, map of James Delancey estate, 2 years 1,500
FARRELL, Thomas F., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 93d St, 320 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 10,000
FAGAN, William J., and wife to William G. Appleton; Lots 420 and 421, map Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years 1,800
GARLICHS, William D., and wife to J. G. W. Pilgrim; s s of 59th St, 62 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 30,000
GOLDNER, Emil, to Judson S. Todd, w s of Brook Av, 100.1 ft s of 163d St, 1 year 10,000
SAME to Lewis G. Bach and another; same property, 3 years 9,500
HAWKES, Henry, and wife to John W. Haaren; n s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 3,000
HIGGINS, Maria T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,865 Park Av, 1 year 6,000
HANSON, James, and wife to Simeon C. Bradley; w s of Anthony Av, 469 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,500
HUGHES, Catharine, to Henry Herrmann and another; s s of 149th St, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years 400
HENNESSY, Joseph P., and wife to the Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; n s of 169th St, 91.8 ft e of Franklin Av, installments 2,500
JENKINS, Edward, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s s of Manhattan St, 101.5 ft w of Manhattan Av, 4 months 4,725
KELLY, George E. C., and wife to Christopher Kelly; s s of 135th St, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 7,000
KIENE, William, to Mary Miller; s s of 48th St, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. 5,000
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; w s of 11th Av, 15.10 ft n of 187th St, and adjoining property, 4 years (6 mortgages) 43,000
LOUDERBACK, Emma B., to Adolph Wallach; s s of 70th St, 150.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,500
LEITH, John H., and wife and Charles Glenn to William E. Callender; n s of 136th St, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months. 50,000
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY to the Central Trust Company of New-York; n s of 128th St, 80.4 ft w of 2d Av, collateral to trust mortgage ....
McNEILL, David, and William W. Taylor to Michael Giblin and another; s s of 116th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year... 23,000
RAFFERTY, William, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 36th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 14,000
STRAUSS, Herman, to Henry O. Havemeyer and another, executors, &c.; s s of 135th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 18,500
SHIEL, Robert F., and wife to Henry H. Barnard; n s of Shiel St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 500
SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Carrie S. Weiss; w s of Clinton Av, 145 ft n of Lebanon St, 4 months 1,500
SMITH, Kate, to John B. Cole; s s of 132d St, 240 ft e of 5th Av, and adjoining property, demand, (3 mortgages.) 15,000

Lis Pendens.

RIDGE ST, 118; Callman Rouse against Lazarus Levy, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, w s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x10; Louise Bostwick, guardian, against Patrick T. Weir and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Alfred Gutwillig against Morris Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
98TH ST and 1st Av, s e corner, 25.5x99.6; the Bowery Savings Bank against Francis A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25 ft front; Joseph Krises and others against Eva Fruchtman and others, (partition.)
127TH AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 121st St, 20 ft front; Jacob Ruppert against Mary Brosemer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office:

MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, n e corner, 95x100.11; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Howard E. Van Orden, owner and contractor; Van Orden Brothers, contractors $3,036
4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; Bernard Seiden against J. Wertheim, owner; Louis Zimmermann, contractor 390
14TH ST, 13 East; Hugh M. Reynolds against Charles Butler, owner; Corbett & Paterson, contractors 704
60TH ST, 55 East; Jean Gingras against Martin Metzger, owner; John E. Prendel, contractor ..

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Their State Convention to be Held in Trenton To-day.

GRIGGS SEEMS TO BE IN THE LEAD

But the Other Candidates Confident of Nomination, and Laying Wires to Secure the Honor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—On the eve of the New-Jersey Republican State Convention it is utterly impossible to predict with any degree of certainty who will win the hot fight that has been waged in the primaries. All sides agree now that the first or informal ballot will show that Senator Griggs of Passaic has a greater following in the convention than any other man. His victory in Hudson last night, and the carrying of Mercer for him, gave him a boom which sent his stock skyward at a bounce. The Kean men are still confident of winning at the end, at least they say they are, and the Kean lieutenants are hard at work whipping or coaxing into their ranks all the doubtful delegates possible. Something of a panic seized the Kean men last night when the result of the final primaries was made known, but they realized that hard work was needed, and set about repairing the breaks that had occurred.

Although Griggs has gained wonderful strength within the last three days, there now seems to be a general opinion among politicians that he will not be nominated. They base this on the fact that the Kean men are opposed to Griggs, and will force the nomination of some one else than Griggs if they cannot nominate Kean. The Kean workers have sprung the talk that was allowed to languish for the past few days about Griggs and his position on the excise question. This matter is being used for all is is worth, and there are Griggs men who are wavering. They realize that a too conservative candidate will mean the defeat of the party at the polls. Kean, Voorhees, and Ward, are men against whom no ultra views on the liquor question could be urged, and the Griggs men will find it hard to hold some of their delegates.

Major Carl Lentz of Newark is said to have started the story about Griggs having puritanical ideas relative to the liquor question. The Essex leader is a representative German, and his alleged words went through the State as authoritative. The Major repudiated the interview in which he was quoted as disposing of Griggs in a summary manner as a candidate, as the Germans could not support him. The story took a fresh start through an alleged utterance by August Koehler of Orange, the President of the Liquor Dealers' State Association. Mr. Koehler denies having said anything derogatory to Mr. Griggs or any one else, but the Kean men are making the best of the stories and are frightening the country delegates with it. Twice before when in power the Republicans meddled with excise measures and had to stay out in the cold a long time for doing so. The Griggs men claim that the story is a ghost, but, ghost or not, it is serving its purpose in the hands of those who do not desire the nomination of the Passaic man.

The Voorhees boom is once more inflated. To-day the young Senator from Union was in this city, well content with the way things were shaping themselves. If neither Kean nor Griggs be nominated, then the choice appears to lie between Voorhees and Ward of Essex. Voorhees has delegates in at least half the counties, who will vote for him on the first ballot. The Voorhees men were made happy to-day by receiving word that, while the Warren County delegation would support Griggs as against Kean, they were for Voorhees if he showed any strength that warranted them taking up his cause. Their leader, Joseph M. Roseberry, is an out-and-out Voorhees man, although, if the fight is between Griggs and Kean, he will vote for Griggs.

Congressman Gardiner's name is not likely to be presented to the convention. His friends think it best not to do so at the present time. His delegates will go to Kean. Voorhees will obtain some of them.

Senator Rogers will develop unexpected strength on the first ballots. He will have seventy-two votes, certainly. He is supported by the Junior Order of American Mechanics' delegates, but if he does not appear to develop strength after the first couple of ballots, they will scatter.

The Hudson men, who came down here to-day to look over the field, are somewhat divided as to how their delegation stands. The Kean men are claiming a fair-sized vote from that county, but the men who ought to know, such as Toffey and Seymour, say Griggs will take 40 to 100 of the 124 delegates. The Kean men vary their estimate of their strength in Hudson from forty to sixty. Ex-Judge Seymour of Jersey City said today that when the Hudson County men went into the convention hall, they would have a solid delegation for Griggs. Seymour and Toffey agreed that Griggs was Hudson's choice, and would be supported on the first ballot, and if he was defeated in Hudson men would be found voting for him when every one else had deserted him. "Passaic County may desert him," said Judge Seymour, "but Hudson will not."

Mr. Toffey said the informal ballot would find the Hudson men divided between Griggs and Kean, but that the first formal ballot would be cast solid for Griggs. Samuel Dickinson, the Kean leader in Hudson, laughs at the statements of his fellow-countymen, and claims half the delegation for Kean.

All the candidates have headquarters established, and the Trenton House is the scene of lively canvassing this evening; but, as a majority of the delegates will not arrive until morning, very little missionary work being done. The Ward boom still hangs as a puzzler for every one. The Newark man is here with a corps of hard workers. Commissioner Stainsby, Judge Fort, Henry Doremus, Judge Mott, John H. Gibson, Henry A. Potter, Major Lentz, and John G. Eisele are with him, and are working hard to secure promises of delegations if a break comes. The Ward men are making the most noise, and their arrangements insure plenty of it to-morrow. A special train is coming from Newark in the morning, bearing the delegates from Essex County and a crowd of Ward men, who will not fail to let every one know their man is in the field to win. The Ward men promise that plenty of strong-lunged enthusiasts will be in the city in the morning. The Essex men are going to have plenty of fun out of the convention, if they don't carry home the nomination. They have a couple of brass bands and have arranged for luncheon to be served their delegates and followers.

The Essex men will not make all the noise, however, for the Hudson delegation will bring down a lot of Griggs rooters, and Passaic County has a corps of several hundred rooters in training to whoop it up for Griggs. County Chairman Arthur B. Pearce will have personal charge of the rooters. Camden will send 800 men to shout for Rogers, and then for Kean. Sussex County promises a delegation of 200 Griggs rooters.

Late this evening the Ward men received word from Atlantic County that when the delegates from that county left Gardner, if they presented his name at all, they would be for Griggs or for Ward, as circumstances dictated. The Atlantic men will be under the wings of Ward hustlers before they reach the city.

John Kean said this afternoon, while he sat in his headquarters in the Trenton House, that he was sure of winning. Foster Voorhees asserted that he stood a good chance of being nominated, and said very decidedly that he was not out of the race. He was first in the field, and would be one of the last out of it. Mr. Ward seemed confident he would cut something of a figure in the balloting. Mr. Griggs said nothing, but did not seem worried.

COLORED MEN AFTER SPOILS.

Claims of Rival Bodies That May Embarrass New-Jersey Republicans.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Two State Conventions of colored men were in session here to-day—rival bodies—each of which desires recognition for those it represents from the Republican State Convention to-morrow. Attempts to harmonize failed, and the question which is entitled to recognition in the distribution of honorary offices and political emoluments will be referred to to-morrow's convention.

The leaders of these factions are R. Henri Herbert and Thomas J. Turner. The former is a well-educated man, formerly a newspaper publisher and now a cigar manufacturer. Turner is the head waiter of a local hotel.

The Herbert convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the revolutionary and un-Republican methods of the little clique of professional politicians who trade upon their complexion, call fake conventions, and embarrass the Republican Party with demagogic demands for impossible and impracticable special legislation before the battle is fought or the victory won.

The Herbert convention decided to recommend Herbert for a place on the Republican State Committee, and the Turner convention will recommend the reappointment of Charles N. Robinson of Camden, who is on the committee now.

CHANCELLOR McGILL TO RUN.

Settled that He Will Be Democratic Candidate for Governor.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 18.—It is practically settled now that the Democratic candidate for Governor will be Chancellor McGill. The leaders have agreed upon him and there is little talk now of anyone else. Chancellor McGill has been unable to withstand the pressure that has been put upon him from all directions, and much as he really dislikes to be a candidate, he has finally consented to run, and his assurances of willingness to serve his party have aroused considerable enthusiasm among his friends and supporters.

Despite reports to the contrary, Chancellor McGill will not resign his position during the campaign, nor will he take an active part in the canvass. That would, in his opinion, be manifestly improper. His attitude will be somewhat similar to that of Judge Dixon in his candidacy against Leon Abbett.

Judge Lippincott Not a Candidate.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—Judge Lippincott to-day authorized the statement that he has no desire to be the Democratic candidate for Governor. He is satisfied with his present position, and wishes to keep aloof from politics.

As to the probable nominee of the Democratic Party, he said he would express neither opinon nor preference. He did not consider it proper to do either while he occupied a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

CHARGES WEEDEN WITH PERJURY

Thomas J. Clarke Says He Swore Falsely About Being the President of an Art Concern.

Thomas J. Clarke of 37 East Twenty-third Street yesterday charged William T. A. Weeden, twenty-two years old, of 34 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn, with perjury.

According to the papers in the case, Weeden was President of the American Art Publishing Company, at 37 East Twenty-third Street, and Clarke was Vice President and Secretary. Business was poor, and on May 4 last a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, at which Weeden had Clarke empowered as general manager to sell the productions of the company at the best prices he could secure to purchase new materials, and to settle all obligations against the concern. Weeden then resigned as President of the company, and his resignation was accepted.

While Clarke was acting as manager, Charles Clark, a lawyer, secured a judgment for $525.47 against the concern, and Clarke, as general manager, gave a note for $500 to satisfy the judgment. This note was dated June 8, 1895.

Weeden went before David A. Stover, a notary public, on Aug. 30 and swore, as alleged, that he was the President of the company and that Clarke was neither President nor stockholder in the concern. Armed with this affidavit, he made application in Judge Newburger's court to have the case reopened.

Weeden's resignation and the minutes of the meeting of the Directors at which he resigned form part of the papers in the case. The charge of perjury is made in two counts—one, that Weeden swore he was still President, and the other that he swore Clarke was not a stockholder.

Weeden pleaded not guilty in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and was held by Magistrate Cornell in $1,000 for examination on Friday afternoon, Sept. 20.

VIRGINIA EARLE CAUSES AN ARREST

The Actress Sees Her Stolen Cloak on a Woman in Sixth Avenue.

Virginia Earle, the actress, of "The Merry World" company, who looks like Della Fox, has caught the thief who has been robbing the Casino for the last few weeks. She was walking along Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, Tuesday afternoon, when she saw a woman pass wearing a cloak than had been stolen from her dressing room just after "The Merry World" company returned from Chicago.

Miss Earle promptly seized the woman and screamed for help. Detectives McVea and Callahan responded, and the woman was taken to the West Thirty-second Street Station, where she refused to give her name or address. Later, Detective McVea found that her name was Jennie Baldwin, and then she said that her brother had found the cloak on May 30 lying in the street car tracks at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue and had given it to her.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Manager Lederer and Miss Earle appeared against the woman. Mr. Lederer said there was not a single member of his company who had not been robbed at the Casino, and he himself had lost a gold watch and a quantity of Winter clothing which he had stored in the theatre. The prisoner had never been in his employ. Miss Earle made an affidavit about the loss and recovery of her cloak, and Jennie Baldwin was held in $500 for trial at Special Sessions.

MEETING OF RESCUE WORKERS

Superintendents of Missions Gather at St. Bartholomew's Parish House.

The regular monthly meeting of the Rescue Workers' Union was held in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

In the gathering were the Superintendents of various rescue missions, and, as explained by George Graff, Superintendent of the Madison Square Church House, who presided, they were men who had led sinful lives, and after their reformation were enabled to go out and conduct an effective warfare against Satan with a knowledge founded on experience.

The services were simple. Staff Capt. Wynans of the Salvation Army made an earnest address, in which he advocated the advantages of concealing individuality and working together for the good of all. The Rev. B. B. Tyler gave similar advice. The rest of the service consited of prayers and singing.

MAKING PROGRESS IN BORINGS

East River Bridge Commission Hears from Engineer and Committees.

The regular meeting of the East River Bridge Commission was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Commissioners, 51 Chambers Street. Mayor Schieren was the only absentee.

The Executive Committee reported that the building for the engineers' office, in Kent Avenue, near the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, had been rented. The Finance Committee reported that it had conferred with the financial officers of New-York and Brooklyn regarding the requirements for blanks, and those blanks had been prepared.

The report of the chief engineer showed that progress was being made with the preliminary borings. Further borings will be necessary before the engineer can make a thorough report.

The Whipping Post Wanted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 18.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day several ordinances on the declaration of rights were presented. One provides that there shall be no imprisonment for contempt. An ordinance was presented that County Treasurers be required to keep separate records of the taxes paid by whites and negroes. W. B. Wilson wants a State reformatory institution established for youthful prisoners.

George Tillman presented an ordinance providing for the re-establishment of the whipping post system of punishment for certain crimes. The contest of the negro delegation from Williamsburg was dismissed. To-day's session was brief.

A Verdict for Architect Broome.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—During an investigation two years ago into the cause of the fall of a cornice in the new wing of the State House at Trenton, a quarrel occurred between Louis H. Broome, the architect, and Robert S. Johnson, the contractor.

Mr. Broome practically accused Mr. Johnson of falsehood, and Mr. Johnson, in reply, said: "You are a murderer," referring to an accident that had occurred on a building superintended by Mr. Broome, in which a workman was killed.

Mr. Broome brought suit for slander, and the case was tried before Judge Lippincott to-day. The jury gave Mr. Broome a verdict for $850.

FOR ELECTION INSPECTORS

Police Board Approves the Democratic and Republican Lists.

THE APPLICANTS TO BE EXAMINED

Bids for Advertising Invited—Complaint Against Capt. Delaney—The Stuyvesant Pear Tree Relic.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday the lists of persons submitted by the regular parties for appointment as Inspectors of Election were taken up, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the list herewith submitted and containing the names of persons under consideration for Inspectors of Election on behalf of the Democratic Party, and for the several Assembly districts of the City and County of New-York, be approved, and the persons selected be appointed as such Inspectors, subject to examination and qualification by the Chief of the Bureau of Elections; that said list be ordered on file in the Bureau of Elections and the Chief of the Bureau directed to issue the necessary notices to said persons.

A similar resolution was adopted in behalf of the Republican Inspectors of Election.

Nearly all the election officers have already been examined. Those rejected for inefficiency will be stricken from the lists.

The Commissioners also adopted the following:

Whereas, Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1894, relating to the advertising of boundaries of election districts, registry and polling places, &c., provides that all advertising provided for in this section shall be done in two daily newspapers only, published in the City of New-York, to be designated by the Board of Police, and in the City Record, nothing being prescribed as to the circulation and politics of either of such papers.

Resolved, 1. That the Board of Police designate for advertising purposes under this chapter two papers from among those of general circulation in the City of New-York, one to be chosen from among the papers supporting upon State and National issues the Republican Party, and one from among those supporting upon State and National issues the Democratic Party.

2. That The New-York World, The Daily News, Sun, Journal, Times, Herald, and Post be designated as the Democratic papers of general circulation from among which one selection shall be made; and that The Tribune, Press, Recorder, Mail and Express, and Morning Advertiser be designated as Republican papers of general circulation from among which the other selection shall be made.

3. That sealed bids be invited for the advertising called for under this chapter.

4. Bids shall be upon basis of 1,000 ems of agate type for the whole number of insertions required by law. They shall be inclosed in a sealed wrapper marked "Bids for election advertising," and addressed and delivered to the Chief of the Bureau of Election. They must be delivered to the Chief of the Bureau of Election on or before 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, Sept. 27, 1895, at which time they will be opened at the public session of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The board reserved the right to reject any and all bids.

Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had transferred the following patrolmen to the Central Office and detailed them for duty as detectives on the chief's staff:

Edward A. Keating of the East Twenty-second Street Station, John J. Fogarty of the Church Street Station, Dennis F. Lyons of the West Twentieth Street Station, and James J. Savage of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Commissioner Roosevelt received from Mayor Strong a letter saying:

In reply to yours of the 17th inst., which reached me this morning. I beg to say that I think the most appropriate place for the section of the old Stuyvesant pear tree is in the Governor's room, right under the picture of the tree itself, and if you will send it down to me I will have it properly placed and see that it is properly preserved.

The section of the old pear tree will be sent to the Mayor's office to-day.

Since the board nullified the action of Commissioner Grant in designating Spellman the hatter to supply the Winter helmets for patrolmen new samples of helmets have been sent to the board. Commissioner Roosevelt was anxious to take up the helmet question yesterday, but Commissioner Andrews suggested that the matter go over until Friday, when Commissioner Grant, Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, will return from Cincinnati.

President Roosevelt presented Patrolman Thomas E. Enright of the West Twentieth Street Station with a medal and honorable mention certificate for saving a boy from drowning.

A letter was received from the Rev. B. F. De Costa of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, saying:

In my last communication I intimated that the Charles Street administration was not entitled to confidence, and I now want to say distinctly that the occupant of the saloon on the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street, indicates, in my judgment, most distinctly that Capt. Delaney is not a fit person to remain in the precinct, if in the service. I voice a growing and emphatic belief that he ought to be disciplined.

The Chief Clerk was directed to ask the Rev. Mr. De Costa to furnish the board with specific charges against Capt. Delney.

The Commissioners went into executive session after the regular meeting, and again had before them the case of Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad, who was tried early in the Summer on a charge of bribery made by Patrolman Charles A. Beeck, who alleged that he gave Taylor $10 which he had collected from the steamship company on whose pier he is detailed. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to Taylor's guilt. No conclusion was arrived at, and it is believed no action will be taken in the case until Col. Grant returns.

DATES FOR FILING NOMINATIONS.

When the Names of Candidates Must Be Sent to the Bureau of Elections.

Under the new laws regulating elections in the City and County of New-York, the time of filing certificates of nomination has been changed as compared with previous years, and public attention is called to the fact by the Election Bureau.

Under the law the different certification of nominations must be filed within the following periods before the election for which the nominations are made:

Those required to be filed with the Secretary of State, if party nominations, at least thirty and not more than forty days; if indenpendent candidates, at least twenty and not more than forty days; those required to be filed with a County Clerk or the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, if party nominations, at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days; if independent nominations, at least fifteen and not more than thirty days.

A schedule has been prepared in the Bureau of Elections showing the time of the filing of nominations, as required under the law. Regular party nominations must be filed before midnight of Oct. 10, and not previous to Oct. 1. Independent nominations must be filed by midnight of Oct. 20, and not before Oct. 6.

Objections to party nominations must be made before midnight of Oct. 13, and objections to independent nominations before midnight of Oct. 23. Declinations of regular party nominations must be filed before midnight of Oct. 21, and declinations of independent nominations before midnight of Oct. 22. The notifications must be in writing and signed and acknowledged by the candidate. Vacancies and corrections must be filed before midnight of Oct. 25.

A statement was given out at the Election Bureau yesterday showing the number of poll and ballot clerks examined last week and the number rejected. There were 1,436 Democratic poll clerks, including the regular number for the 1,391 Election Districts and substitutes, notified to appear for examination. There were 1,083 examined. Of these, 843 failed to put in an appearance and 192 were rejected. Out of the 1,391 Republican poll clerks, 1,058 were examined and 333 failed to appear. There were 188 rejected.

There were 1,416 Democratic ballot clerks notified to appear for examination. The number examined was 1,155, and 261 failed to appear; 133 were rejected. Of the 1,416 Republican ballot clerks, 1,103 were examined, 313 staid away, and 139 were rejected.

The Remains of Josiah O. Low.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—The Rev. G. W. Cutter of Channing Memorial Church held a short service at Broadlawns at 11:30 o'clock this morning for the late Josiah O. Low of Brooklyn. Only the family and a few near friends were present, as the service was in the form of a family prayer. The remains were sent on a special car to New-York. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington, son-in-law and daughter of the deceased, accompanied the body. The funeral will be held in Brooklyn. The remains were inclosed in a casket of oak, on which was a silver plate with the following inscription: "Josiah Orne Low. Born March 15, 1821. Died Sept. 16, 1895."

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. STRAUSS

To be Tried by the Police Board for Authorizing Erasures in His Station House Blotter.

Charges were preferred yesterday afternoon against Police Captain William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, as a result of the recent trouble with the Cherokee Club. The charges were made by Acting Inspector Cortright under instructions from the Police Commissioners. They read as follows:

I hereby charge Capt. William Strauss of the Twenty-fifth Precinct with violations of rules and conduct unbecoming an officer, to wit:

First—The said William Strauss on or about the 2d day of September, 1895, did authorize and permit the erasure by Acting Sergeant Samuel Hammond of the same precinct of an entry in the station house blotter of said precinct, made as of the date and hour of 6:25 P. M., Sept. 2, 1895, and the substitution by the said Hammond of another entry in place thereof.

Second—On the 3d day of September, 1895, the said Capt. William Strauss did falsely and with intent to deceive, report in writing to the Chief of Police that at 6:30 P. M. on Sept. 2, 1895, Roundsman John Buckley and six patrolmen from the reserve were sent to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue with instructions to enforce the ordinance relative to fireworks and to preserve the peace, and that said Roundsman Buckley, in mistake, went as far as Eighty-sixth Street; the fact being otherwise, as the said Capt. William Strauss then and there well knew.

Third—And said Capt. William Strauss did, on or about the fourth day of September, 1895, with intent to deceive, falsely charge the said Roundsman John Buckley with neglect of duty in this, to wit: Said Roundsman John Buckley was directed by Acting Sergeant Samuel Hammond to go to First Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street with six patrolmen from the reserve to preserve the peace and prevent fireworks being set off by the Cherokee Club, who had a parade at 6 P. M., Sept. 2, 1895, and instead of going to the place directed he went to the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, and when he was informed that the Twenty-seventh Precinct police had charge, and that they would escort the above-named club through their precinct, the roundsman returned with his men to the station house.

The Commissioners are expected to set an early day for the trial of the Captain.

At Roundsman Buckley's trial last week, Capt. Strauss testified under oath that no erasures had been made on the blotter, and so did Acting Sergeant Hammond, although they were plainly discernible.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF MOHAIR

Consul Meeker Gives Some Facts on the Unprecedented Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul Claude Meeker, at Bradford, says that the almost unprecedented rise in the price of mohair and mohair products has aroused renewed interest in that lustrous material.

The price of the raw material has, in the last few months, increased from 24 cents to 64 cents per pound, or more than 165 per cent.; yarn has increased from 48 cents to $1.03 per pound, an increase of nearly 115 per cent.; and the finished product has increased about 70 per cent. over the price of a year ago. One firm of manufacturers is alleged to have cleared $5,000,000 in less than five months. Half a dozen other firms are reported to have done nearly as well, while merchants who have been in a position to buy and sell the hair, the yarn or the fabric, have made great profits. The cause of the rise in mohair has been the change of fashion and the return of mohair and lustre fabrics.

Mr. Meeker has received inquiries from this country for information as to the culture of the Angora, or mohair, goat. One correspondent writes him from Texas that he has a flock of 1,000 goats which are doing well, and he believes it would be of great advantage to the country if the subject were more generally understood.

New-York's Offer Accepted.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The voters of the Union Free School District, by a vote of 14 to 2, decided last night to accept New-York's offer of $11,920 for the old school property that ran 100 feet along Branch Brook, and that was condemned in 1893 by Michael T. Daly, then New-York's Commissioner of Public Works, as being a source of pollution of the Croton water supply.

ANOTHER JERSEY CITY WATER WRIT

This Time a Competing Company Wants to Get Some Information.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—A third application for a writ of certiorari as to the proposed water contract was made to Judge Lippincott to-day. The applicant was George Holmes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rockaway and Hudson Water Company. He was represented by Charles C. Black, a partner of Henry V. Condit, who is so vigorously opposing the contract with the Jersey City Company.

The ground of the application is that the award was made to a higher bidder than the Rockaway and Hudson County.

Judge Lippincott granted a rule to show cause, returnable Saturday. He said he fixed that day because he understood that still other writs would be applied for, and he thought it would be as well to have the preliminary proceedings in all the cases heard at once.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Indian Prince; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 PM. For forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia,)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

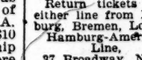
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
3ms, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5 AM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16. | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | *Columbia .....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK ....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNL'D, Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON....Oct. 9
NOORDLAND....Oct. 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, Sept. 21.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

BOSTON, WORCESTER, The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts. VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Cook's
Annual Fall Palestine Party
Will leave New-York by Cunard steamer Campania September 28. Most delightful tour. Immediate application necessary to secure membership.
Our special programmes containing Winter arrangements for the Nile and Palestine now ready and can be had on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Cook's Nile Steamers
Will leave Cairo
Rameses III., Nov. 1 | Rameses III., Dec. 10
Rameses Great, Nov. 26 | Rameses Great, Dec. 24
and weekly thereafter.
Already we have disposed of a large amount of the available accommodations, and immediate application for cabins should be made. Jahdeahs and special steamers for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oct. 26, 10½ A.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices,